CURTIS'S

Botanical Magazine;

OR,

FLOWER-GARDEN DISPLAYED:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental Foreign Plants, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated Linnæus; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering;

Together with the most approved Methods of Culture.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gardeners, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By JOHN SIMS, M.D.

Fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies.

VOL. LII.

Being the Tenth of the New Series.

The Flowers, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But these, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which art at pleasure can renew. **Lloyd.**

London:

Printed by Edward Couchman, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by Sherwood, Jones, & Co. 20, *Paternoster-Row*,

And Sold by the principal Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCCXXV.

pls 2523-2606

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

N. 2523.

J. Curtis Del. Pubd by J. Curtis Walworth Nov 1 1824. Wed 2 Jl Sc.

CALCEOLARIA RUGOSA. SAGE-LEAVED SLIPPER-WORT.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus. *Cor.* bilabiata: labium inferius inflatum, calceiforme. *Caps.* semibivalvis: valvulis bifidis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALCEOLARIA *rugosa;* foliis lanceolatis inæqualiter serratis glabris, pedunculis terminalibus di-trichotomis. *Hooker Fl. Exot.* 99. *Vahl Enum.* 1. *p.* 188. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 183.

CALCEOLARIA *rugosa;* foliis lanceolatis bidentatis, petiolis connatis alatis, pedunculis dichotomis. *Fl. Peruv.* 1. *p.* 19. *t.* 28. *f. b.*

CALCEOLARIA *integrifolia;* foliis indivisis. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 13? nec *edit.* 14. vel *Suppl. Pl;* neque *Sm. icon.* 3.

CALCEOLARIA integrifolia. *Bot. Reg.* 744?

CALCEOLARIA salviæ folio vulgo CHACAUL. *Feuill. Peruv.* 3. *p.* 13. *t.* 7. *f.* 1.

CALCEOLARIA salviæfolia. *Persoon. Syn.* 1. *p.* 17.

There is a considerable confusion in the synonyms of this species which we have taken some pains to elucidate. Whether CALCEOLARIA *rugosa* and *integrifolia* of our gardens are really distinct species we will not take upon us positively to decide, we have seen plants under both these names at the Fulham nursery, and have been favoured with specimens of both by Mr. MILNE; but, although, when growing together, the eye could distinguish a somewhat different aspect in the two, particularly that the colour of the flowers was somewhat paler in the latter, yet,

yet, upon careful examination, we consider them as mere varieties.

According to Sir JAMES E. SMITH, the C. *integra* of the 13th edition of the Systema Vegetabilium, depends solely on the authority of FEUILLÉE, and that the one described under that name by the younger LINNÆUS in the Supplementum Plantarum, from the Paris garden, and of which Sir JAMES has given a figure in his icones, is totally different. To this latter he has since, in the new Systema Vegetabilium of ROËMER and SCHULTES, assigned the specific name of *ovata* instead of *integrifolia* which was given to it in the Icones.

We have quoted the *integrifolia* of the Botanical Register with an expression of doubt, because it appears by the figure to be much more pubescent, a character which is extended even to the corolla. Our plant was free from all pubescence except a slight villosity on the upper branches, peduncles, and calyx; and the leaves, on the underside, are somewhat ferruginous; but, after all, it may be remarked, that cultivated plants, in general, are known to vary extremely in the degree of pubescence, which they may possess under spontaneous growth.

The most remarkable feature in all the varieties of this plant is the globular form of the under lip, and the lid-like shape of the upper, and their meeting so near together as to leave only a narrow slit between them; and the margin of the under lip being often crenulate, gives sometimes the resemblance of a grinning monkey-like mouth.

CALCEOLARIA is a very extensive South American genus, of which no fewer than fifty-five species are recorded; some of these, however, may be only varieties. Of this number only two seem to have been known to LINNÆUS, viz. *pinnata* and *integrifolia*. Since the discovery of so many more species, the latter name, which will apply to so many of them, may very well be suffered to become obsolete, otherwise our present plant has probably the best claim to it.

CALCEOLARIA *rugosa* is a native of Chili, appears to be annual, and to be propagated only by seeds. It was introduced into this country, with so many other plants from that country, through the agency of FRANCIS PLACE, Esq.

Our drawing was taken in June last, from a specimen communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the exotic nursery, King's-road.

N.2524.

Curtis Del.

Pinck. by S. Curtis, Walworth, May 1. 1824.

Waddell Jr.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM. MEXICAN AGERATUM.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* paleis 4–5, subaristatis (nunc coalitis obsoletisve). *Cal.* oblongus, duplici foliolorum, subæqualium serie. *Corollulæ* 4–5-fidæ.

Specific Character.

AGERATUM *mexicanum;* hispidum, foliis cordato-ovatis crenatis rugosis, corymbo composito, paleis pappi lanceolatis aristatis.

DESC. *Stem* hispid, when flowering, erect, but throwing out, near the base, procumbent sterile branches. *Leaves* generally opposite, petiolated, cordate-ovate, crenate, rugose, hairy. *Flowers* in a terminal, irregularly branched corymb, of a delicate blue colour. *Calyx* hemispherical: *leaflets* equal, tipped with red, hairy. *Floscules* tubular, with a 4- or sometimes 5-cleft border: *anthers* inclosed. *Stigmas* very long, exserted. *Seeds* black, pointed at the base, angular. *Paleæ* 4 or 5, lanceolate, terminated with a bristle-like awn. *Receptacle* naked.

Raised by Mr. TATE, of the Sloane Street nursery, from seeds brought from Mexico by Mr. BULLOCK.

N.2525.

LIMNOCHARIS PLUMIERI. PLUMIER'S LIMNOCHARIS.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 3-partitus. *Petala* 3. *Filamenta* plurima, exteriora sæpius sterilia. *Capsulæ* plurimæ, uniloculares, polyspermæ. *Semina* reti capsularum parietem intus vestienti affixa, ferri equini instar flexa, transversim scabra. *Albumen* o. *Embryo* hippocrepicus. KUNTH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIMNOCHARIS *Plumieri;* foliis multinerviis, petiolis scapoque triquetris, capsulis plurimis in globum digestis.

LIMNOCHARIS *Plumieri;* foliis multinerviis; petiolis scapoque triangulatis: ovariis 15—20, muticis; stigmate postico. *Richard in Mem. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat.* 1. *p.* 374. *t.* 19 *et* 20.

LIMNOCHARIS *Plumieri;* foliis emarginatis; laciniis calycinis subæqualibus; ovariis crebris. *Kunth Synops. Plant. Æquin.* 1. *p.* 260.

LIMNOCHARIS emarginata. *Humb. et Bonpl. Pl. Æq.* 1. *p.* 116. *t.* 34.

ALISMA *flava;* foliis ovatis acutis, pedunculis umbellatis, fructu globoso. *Sp. Pl.* 486.

DAMASONIUM maximum plantaginis folio, flore flavescente, fructu globoso. *Plum. ic.* 115.

DESC. "*Herb* a vascular, lactescent, biennial? aquatick, with fasciculated, fibrous *roots*. *Leaves* flat, oval, quite entire, but somewhat undulate, obtuse, very smooth, fifteen-nerved: lateral nerves approximate, terminated at the point with a largish pore, secreting water: *Petiole* three-sided, sheathing at the base, purple at the lower part, and green at the upper, twice as long as the leaf. *Scape* three-sided, the length of the leaves, and like them, decumbent, purple, green at the top. *Umbel* 6–7-flowered (our drawing was unfortunately taken from a scape showing only a single

single flower). *Spathe* of several *bractes*, which are oval, acuminate, membranaceous, one to each flower. *Flowers* yellow, pedunculated, opening at noon, and in the evening, at first erect, afterwards deflexed: *Peduncles* three-sided, enlarged upwards, with reddish angles. *Calyx* three-leaved, green: *leaflets* oval, concave, obtuse, opposed to the sides of the peduncle, after deflorescence conniving over the petals, in æstivation imbricate. *Petals* three, twice the size of the calyx, very thin, roundish, semidiaphanous, nerved, wrinkled, yellow, colour more intense at the base; after deflorescence gradually rolled inwards 'till they are inclosed within the calyx. *Stamens* very many, yellow, inserted into the disk in several rows, longer than the ovarium (germen); *Filaments* ligular, outer ones sterile, inner ones perfect, connivent over the stigmas: *Anthers*, small, white, attached to the front of the filament, two-celled: cells approximate, bursting lengthwise. *Pollen* spherical, naked. *Ovarium* (Germen L.) oval, with sixteen streaks. *Stigmas* sixteen, sessile, radiating just in the same manner as in NYMPHÆA." *Fruit* (not quite ripe when examined) globular marked, with the persistent stigmas in rays, easily separable into sixteen *capsules* or *carpella*, with membranous sides slightly connected together at the centre and more firmly at the base, when separated opening on the inner edge to discharge the seeds. *Seeds* oblong, scabrous, bent like a horse-shoe, with the two ends meeting and united, attached to the membranous sides of the carpella; according to M. RICHARD, the embryo takes the same horse-shoe form.

We had no opportunity of examining this plant when growing, and are indebted for the above description to the kindness of Mr. LINDLEY for the use of his manuscript latin notes. These were taken before the formation of the fruit; but the communication, by the same gentleman, of a recent unripe fruit, enabled us to add the description of that also.

The genus LIMNOCHARIS has been very properly detached from ALISMA by HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, from which it differs entirely in the number of stamens, and also in having numerous seeds, with a parietal insertion. In the latter character it resembles the genus BUTOMUS. ALISMA was placed by JUSSIEU in his natural order of *Junci;* but DE CANDOLLE established a family of *Alismaceæ*, in which he has been followed by Mr. ROBERT BROWN. M. RICHARD has again separated three genera, viz. BUTOMUS, HYDROCLEYS, and LIMNOCHARIS, and made of them a distinct family, to which he has applied the name of *Butomeæ*, an order adopted by KUNTH, in his Synopsis.

Drawn at the Horticultural Society's garden, in July last.

N.2526.

Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Nov. 2. 1824.

Wood Sculp.

HELIOPHILA STRICTA. UPRIGHT HELIOPHILA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Siliqua integra vel moniliformis. Cotyledones incumbentes curvatæ (2–3-crures) lineares. *Filamenta breviora* basi extus dentata dum siliqua integra. *Brown in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character.

HELIOPHILA *stricta;* caule stricto, foliis pinnato-dentatis integrisque hirsutis, siliquis linearibus subtorulosis pubescentibus erectis clavato-mucronatis.

Thirty-eight species of HELIOPHILA, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, are recorded by DE CANDOLLE, besides eight uncertain, yet we cannot find that the description of any one of them accords well with our plant. In many respects it agrees with *coronopifolia,* but that is described as smooth, whereas our plant is hairy in every part, excepting only the corolla. Its place in DE CANDOLLE'S system must be near to *pilosa,* in the fifth section, ORTHOSELIS, and first subdivision containing such as have herbaceous annual stems.

A pretty annual. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in August and September. Communicated by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, from their extensive nursery at Vauxhall.

Published by J. Limbird, 148, Strand, 1824.

MELODINUS MONOGYNUS. EAST INDIAN MELODINUS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. Bacca bilocularis, polysperma. *Faux corollæ* coronata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELODINUS *monogynus;* foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis panicula terminali, laciniis corollæ tubo longioribus.
MELODINUS *monogynus;* foliis ovali-lanceolatis acuminatis, panicula glaberrima. *Bot. Reg.* 834.
MELODINUS monogynus. *Carey Hort. Beng. p.* 39.

The genus MELODINUS was first established by JOHN R. and GEORGE FORSTER, in the Characteres generum of these learned travellers, from a species discovered by them in New Caledonia, to which they gave the name of MELODINUS *scandens.* Our present subject, a native of Sylhet, in the East Indies, is supposed to differ from that species, in having but one style instead of two; but as we had no opportunity of examining the fructification ourselves, we rely on the authority of Dr. CAREY.

On comparing our drawing with FORSTER's figure and description, we see no reason to doubt but MELODINUS *monogynus* and *scandens* belong to the same genus, whatever may be the state of the styles in the two species; the most remarkable difference in their flowers, beside that of size, which is much greater in our plant, is, that in *scandens,* the limb of the corolla is only half the length of the tube, whereas in *monogynus* the limb is longer than the tube, a

circumstance

circumstance we have taken advantage of in our specific character. The form, smoothness, and position of the foliage appear to be nearly alike in both.

Our drawing was taken at the Fulham nursery, in July last; and, we are informed by Mr. WHITLEY, that this handsome shrub with many other rare plants, was brought over by his friend Captain CRAIGIE, as a present from Dr. WILLICH, of the Calcutta garden.

It requires to be kept in the stove. The blossoms are shewy and very fragrant, and, according to Dr. ROXBURGH's account, the fruit is edible, the pulp being firm, sweet, and, in his opinion, agreeable: in appearance, he says, it resembles a small, smooth, deep-coloured orange. We have not the opportunity at present of examining the manuscripts of Dr. ROXBURGH, but were favoured by Mr. MILNE with the above memoranda, which he had extracted from them.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Mar. 1 1824

Iris longispatha. Long-spathed Flag.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: laciniis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character.

Iris *longispatha;* imberbis foliis lineari-lanceolatis falcatis scapo subtereti tortuoso, germinibus dodecagonis, spatha exteriori longissime attenuata.
Iris longispatha. *Fisher* Mss.

Descr. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, drawn out to a very fine point, striate, falcate, between two and three feet long, half an inch wide in the middle. *Scape* nearly round, but a little flattened, twisted, about three flowered. *Spathe* three *bractes:* outer one nearly a foot long, very narrow, and attenuated at the end. *Flowers* about three. *Peduncles* long. *Germen* cylindrical, above an inch in length, a little twisted, with twelve furrows and twelve obtuse angles, the alternate ones most marked. *Tube* of the *Corolla* very short; *upright petals* obovate, with a long slender claw, violet coloured; *reflexed petals* beautifully veined with blue, on a white ground tinged with yellow. *Upper lip of the stigmas* deeply bifid; *laciniæ* rolled back, and serrulate: *lower lip* three lobed, middle lobe denticulate. *Anthers* violet coloured: *Pollen* white.

Much deformity existed in all the flowers of this plant, so that it was impossible to find a perfect one to make the drawing from; the twisting of the scape seeming to be continued into the germen, and even more or less into the different parts of the corolla.

Our

I. longispatha fidelensis.

Our drawing was taken in July last, at the Chelsea Botanic garden, where it was introduced by Dr. FISCHER, director of the Imperial Botanic garden at St. Petersburgh.

It is a hardy perennial; but although Dr. FISCHER on his visit here last summer, informed us that he considered it as an undescribed species, to which he had attached the name of *longispatha*, we neglected to enquire of him of what part of the Russian dominions it was a native.

N.2529.

Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Nov. 1 1824.

CYNOGLOSSUM NITIDUM. SMOOTH NAVEL-WORT OR HOUND'S-TONGUE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce clausa fornicibus. *Semina* depressa, interiore tantum latere stylo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYNOGLOSSUM *nitidum;* corollis rotatis, foliis lanceolatis acutis nitidis; radicalibus petiolatis; caulinis sessilibus, seminibus urceolatis margine dentatis. *Willd. Enum.* 181.

CYNOGLOSSUM *lusitanicum;* foliis lanceolatis glabris ad margines nervosis utrinque viridibus, caule flaccido subsimplici, racemis paucifloris. *Brot. lusit.* 1. *p.* 296. nec *lusitanicum* Linnæi.

OMPHALODES nitida. *Hoffmannseg et Link. p.* 194. *t.* 25. ex Willd. *Link. Enum.* 1. *p.* 173.

OMPHALODES lusitanica elatior Cynoglossi folio. *Tournef. Inst.* 140.

PICOTIA *nitida;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis nervosis supra glabris nitidis subtus pubescentibus, inferioribus longe petiolatis; superioribus sessilibus. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 84.

CYNOGLOSSUM *nitidum* has a near affinity with CYNOGLOSSUM *Omphalodes* L. but is undoubtedly a distinct species. The synonym from TOURNEFORT above quoted, has been usually applied to *lusitanicum;* but, according to VAHL, that is a totally different species, nearly allied to *linifolium.*

In the present rage for multiplying genera, the old name of OMPHALODES given by TOURNEFORT has been revived, and because

because all generic names terminating in *oides* are forbidden by a rule of Linnæus (Philosophia Bot. § 226), Roemer and Schultes have substituted that of Picotia. But in our opinion, it is far better to retain the name of Cynoglossum, and to divide the genus into sections, as De Candolle has in so many instances successfully done.

For the opportunity of giving a drawing of this rare plant, we are indebted to our friend Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, who communicated specimens of it in May last. The head gardiner Mr. David Cameron, informs us, that it was received from Portugal, and has been kept constantly out of doors.

A hardy perennial. Native of Portugal, where it grows in moist shady woods and low vallies, but never in elevated situations.

N.2530.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Nov. 1 1824.

JUSSIEUA OVALIFOLIA. OVAL-LEAVED JUSSIEUA.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4- s. 5-partitus, superus. *Petala* 4, s. 5. *Caps* 4- s. 5-locularis, oblonga, angulis dehiscens. *Sem.* numerosa, minuta.

Specific Character.

JUSSIEUA *ovalifolia*; caule erecto ramoso, ramis tetragonis subulatis foliis ellipticis acuminatis nervoso-venosis villosis, calycibus tetraphyllis ovatis acuminatis trinerviis hirtis.

DESC. *Stem* upright, with alternate branches: *Branches* square: angles somewhat winged, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, elliptical with a short acumen, subsessile, villous, ribbed with parallel oblique veins, which inosculate near the margin. *Germen* sessile, axillary, solitary, square, hairy, an inch long, a little contracted upwards. *Calyx* superior, four-cleft: *leaflets* ovate, acuminate, three-nerved, hairy. *Petals* four, orbicular, quite entire, yellow, streaked with parallel greenish veins. *Stamens* eight: *Anthers* two-celled, inserted near the base into a short filament. *Style* erect: *Stigma* large, globular, with a cup-like margin at the base.

Our figure represents one of the side branches, and, in outline, a leaf from the main stem.

Communicated in July last, by our friend ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. of Bury Hill, who raised it from seeds received from Madagascar, under the name of *villosa*; but it cannot be the *villosa* of LAMARCK, nor *suffruticosa* of LINNÆUS, we have therefore considered it to be an undescribed species.

Pub.by S.Curtis. Walworth. Dec.1.1824.

Crinum arenarium (β.) Blush-coloured Sand Crinum.

****

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 2292 et No. 2463.

Specific Character.

Crinum *arenarium* (β) pedunculis longioribus, filamentis albis, stigmate minutiore, limbo extùs erubescente.
Crinum *arenarium* (α) *Vide supra* 2355. W. H.

The specimen from which our figure of this variety of Crinum *arenarium* was taken, flowered at the nursery of of Mr. Knight, in the King's Road, Chelsea, in July 1822. It differs from the water island variety, No. 2355, in having longer peduncles, white filaments, the stigma much smaller, and the petals tinged with red on the outside. This species is particularly distinguishable, by a style longer than the limb, filaments much shorter and conniving before they collapse, a pedunculated germen very short and almost round, and an ovate bulb, of which the old coats are of a brownish straw colour. The filaments are knobbed at their insertion. The appearance of the foliage produced by the same bulb is very variable.

Native of the coast of Australia and the adjacent islands within the tropics. *W. H.*

Pub by S Curtis Walworth Jan 1 1810

PERGULARIA SANGUINOLENTA. BLOODY-JUICED PERGULARIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Asclepiadea. *Massæ pollinis* læves, 10, erectæ. *Antheræ* membrana terminatæ. *Corona staminum* 5-phylla: foliolis compressis apice indivisis, intus lacinula auctis. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis tubo urceolato. BROWN *in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character.

PERGULARIA *sanguinolenta;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis glaberrimis petiolatis, cymis multifloris folio brevioribus, corollæ laciniis acuminatis obtusis, succo sanguineo. *Lindley in Hortic. Trans. v.* 5. inedit.

As we had no opportunity of examining the plant itself we can give no farther description of it than what is afforded by the drawing, and the above specific character kindly communicated by Mr. LINDLEY. The blood-coloured sap is a remarkable character in this species.

Our drawing was taken in August 1823, at the garden of the Horticultural society at Chiswick, where it was raised from seeds brought from Sierra Leone, by Mr. GEORGE DON, in 1822.

It is a climber, and being a native of a tropical climate requires to be cultivated in the stove.

N.2533.

HAMELIA PATENS. SPREADING, SCARLET HAMELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-fida. *Bacca* 5-locularis, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HAMELIA *patens;* racemis terminalibus coloratis, foliis ternis villoso-pubescentibus. *Swartz Obs. p.* 77. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 980. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 375. *Sm. Exot. Bot.* 1. *p.* 45. *t.* 24.

HAMELLIA *patens;* racemis patentibus. *Sp. Pl.* 246. Excluso synonymo Plumieri. *Jacq. Amer. p.* 72. *t.* 50.

HAMELIA *patens;* foliis subtus tomentosis, tubo corollæ cylindrico. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. p.* 4.

HAMELIA *patens;* ramis sulcatis, foliis ternis quaternis oblongo-lanceolatis pubescentibus, floribus cymosis secundis. *Flor. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 68. *t.* 221. *f. a.*

HAMELLIA coccinea. *Swartz Prodr. p.* 46.

DUHAMELIA patens. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 203. *Roëm. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 265.

PERICLYMENUM aliud arborescens, ramulis inflexis, flore corallino. *Plum. Ic. p.* 212. *t.* 218. *f.* 2.

This genus was named by JACQUIN in honour of H. L. DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, author of several works on trees and agricultural subjects, and PERSOON, correctly enough, changed the name to DUHAMELIA, as more consonant to that of the author; but as the genus has been generally known by the name of HAMELLIA, or HAMELIA, we have thought it right to retain the latter.

DESCR. *Branches* rounded, clothed with a soft pubescence, of a deep red colour. *Leaves* growing by threes.

of

of unequal size, ovate-acuminate, younger ones villous on both sides, older ones tomentose underneath and smoothish above. *Flowers* in a terminal compound cyme. *Peduncles* villous, red. *Calyx* campanulate, 5-toothed, persistent, apparently semi-superior, being firmly adherent to the lower half of the germen, but the upper half of the germen projects beyond it. *Corolla* of a scarlet colour: *tube* an inch long; five-angled; at first yellow, but soon turning red; *limb* 5-cleft, four times shorter than tube. *Stamens* five: *Filaments* inserted into the melliferous base (not the middle) of the tube: *anthers* two-celled, affixed to the internal face of the filaments: *pollen* yellow. *Germen* fleshy, nearly globose, 5-celled: *ovules* many, affixed to a central receptacle: *style* shorter than the stamens: *stigma* simple. *Berry* we have not seen; but as half the germen projects beyond the cup of the calyx, if the berry is really crowned by this (as is described) the lower part must increase disproportionately to the upper.

A fine shrub; native of St. Domingo, Jamaica, and of the hot woods at the base of the Andes, in Peru; requires to be kept in the stove, where it flowers in August. Communicated by Mrs. Walker, Arno's Grove, Southgate.

W.Hobart.Del.

Pub.by J.Lindley, Wellington Nur.1 1824.

CYRTANTHUS STRIATUS. STRIATED CYRTANTHUS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Scapus cavus. *Tubus* infernè curvatus, arctus; superne infundibuliformis aut ventricosus, amplus. *Laciniæ* breves, alternæ æquales. *Filamenta* tubo infra faucem (alterna profundiùs) inserta. *Stigma* trilobum. *Capsula* erecta, ovalis, trivalvis, trilocularis. *Semina* cumulata, complanata, testacea.

Plantæ africanæ, bulbo ovato, foliis bifariis.

Specific Character.

CYRTANTHUS *striatus;* bulbo fusco, sesquiunciali; foliis pedalibus, utrinque attenuatis, viridibus, infra rubro maculatis; scapo 8-unciali; rubescente; spathâ $1\frac{1}{4}$-unciali, bracteatâ rubescente, apice viridiore acuto; pedunculis subuncialibus, rubris, apice curvatis; germine viridi, rubro maculato; tubo cernuo, miniato, luteo striato, costis inter filamenta decurrentia munito; limbo luteo, reflexo; stylo incurvato, lutescente, limbo et filamentis longiore, stigmate trifido; antheris brevibus, rectis, polline aureo. *W. H.*

DESCR. *Bulb* brown, an inch and half long, or more; *leaves* about a foot long, attenuated at both ends, the point not quite acute; *scape* reddish, about eight inches high; *spathe* one and a quarter long, reddish, greener and acute at the point; *peduncles* less than an inch long, red; *germen* green, tinged with red; *tube* cernuous, scarlet, striped with yellow, ribbed longitudinally within, from the points where the laciniæ unite; *limb* yellow, reflex; *style* curved downwards

wards from above, yellowish, longer than the filaments and limb; *stigma* trifid; *anthers* short, straight, rigid; filaments not adhering as in VALLOTA; but inserted between the ribs, and decurrent; those of the inner petals nearly as long as the limb, the point of the anther projecting beyond; those of the outer, shorter, and inserted a little higher. Our figure represents the inflorescence at two periods; the first flower never nodded, the others nodded before their expansion; and theirs is probably the true posture of the flower. It flowered in July, in the green-house, at Spofforth. This plant belongs to the group which stands under the name Monella in our Appendix. We have described it under the name Cyrtanthus agreeably to the wish expressed by the editor, *supra p.* 2471, that the name, which properly belongs to Cyrtanthus Obliquus, should be preserved to the larger division. We conceive, however, that where no great inconvenience results, plants improperly added to a genus should be detached, under a new name, and not supplant the species on which it was founded. This species, however, brings Cyrtanthus and Monella nearer together, being ribbed between the filaments, though its ribs are straight; whereas in C. *obliquus* they are oblique, and coalesce, and the filaments inserted in them. The character above given, using the words *infra faucem* instead of *prope faucem*, will include C. obliquus with Monella; the main difference in C. obliquus, besides the oblique ribs, is, the insertion of the filaments in the mid region of the tube, which, in Monella (*appendix*), are inserted nearer to its mouth; and we do not feel quite satisfied that either of these points furnishes an invariable generic character, as the filaments are not inserted precisely at the same depth in all the species of Monella. Amongst the Amaryllideæ the insertion of the filaments within, or without, or at the exact termination of the tube, the insertion equally, or alternately, or at graduated depths, furnishes a decisive generic feature; but the greater or less distance from the mouth is indefinite, and may vary in different species. C. *striatus* was imported from the Cape, by the late Mr. Lee, and sold by him to many persons, labelled Amaryllis *falcata*, by the error of the collector. It was supposed at first to be a species of Vallota. VALLOTA *purpurea* has the capsule oval like Cyrtanthus. *W. H.*

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, June 1 1814.

Paliurus Virgatus. Nepal Christ's-Thorn.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Trigynia.

Generic Character.

Calyx urceolatus; basi persistente. *Petala* 5, staminibus opposita. *Capsula* supera, coriacea, 3-locularis, clausa, margine dilatato. *Semina* solitaria. *Smith Fl. Græc.* 3. *p.* 34.

Specific Character.

P. virgatus, ramulis glabris, foliis obliquè cordatis ellipticisve acutis trinerviis lucidis, fructûs alâ integerrimâ, caule erecto. *Don Prodr. Fl. Nepal. p.* 189.

Descr. A branching upright *shrub*, from six to ten feet high. *Stem* about the thickness of one's finger, covered with a lead-coloured bark. *Branches* numerous, divided, spreading horizontally. *Branchlets* slender, drooping. *Leaves* alternate, drooping, ovate or elliptical, most frequently with an unequally-cordate base, thin, quite smooth on both sides, shining above, paler, or slightly glaucous below, furnished with three nerves and with numerous lateral veins, from one to two inches long, and from half an inch to an inch in width: *margins* finely toothed. *Petioles* semicylindrical, slightly hairy, about half an inch long. *Stipules* two, at first small; but afterwards passing into two unequal, firm, shining thorns; the larger one straightish, awl-shaped, half an inch to an inch long, with a thickened base; the smaller one recurved, and thrice shorter. *Cymes* axillary, solitary, forked, on a short peduncle, about the length of the petioles. *Flowers* from nine

nine to eighteen, small, greenish yellow, on very short partial footstalks. *Calyx* 5-cleft: *divisions* half-ovate, acute, broadish, green. *Petals* obovate, concave, yellow, furnished with a claw somewhat shorter than the divisions of the calyx, with which they alternate *stamens* opposite the petals, inserted into the broad, green, fleshy disk: *filaments* short, awl-shaped, greenish: *anthers* round, yellow. *Styles* three, very short, upright, united at the base. *Stigmas* small, obtuse. *Fruit* dry, spherical, placed on the persistent calyx, surrounded at the top by a broad leafy wing, with an entire straight margin. *Nut* 3-celled, 3-seeded, imbedded in, and completely concealed by the enlarged disk.

PALIURUS *virgatus* is a native of Upper Nepal, from whence it was introduced to our gardens a few years ago, by seeds received from Dr. WALLICH. We do not, however, find it recorded among the Nepalese species of ZIZYPHUS described in the second volume of the Flora Indica. The plant, from which our drawing was taken, is growing in the Botanic garden, Chelsea. It is now six feet high, and produced flowers for the first time in this country, in August and September last. It is perfectly hardy. Its drooping branches, and shining green leaves render it a pleasing object in the shrubbery. The PALIURUS *vulgaris*, very inaptly named *australis* by Gærtner, is essentially distinguished from our plant, by its decumbent stem, pubescent branches, the leaves never cordate at the base, its more numerous flowers, and lastly by the wing of the fruit having an uneven crenated margin. The proper place for *Paliurus* in the Linnean System is evidently Pentandria Trigynia, and not Pentandria Monogynia.

For the above article we are entirely indebted to Mr. DAVID DON, who has now in the press an account of the plants of Nepal.

The margin of the wing is at first perfectly even, but when removed from the parent plant soon becomes corrugate.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1. 1834.

CLERODENDRUM MACROPHYLLUM. BROAD LEAVED CLERODENDRUM.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Specific Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, (nunc 5-dentatus) *Cor.* tubo cylindrico; limbo 5-partito, patenti, laciniis subæqualibus. *Stam.* juxta faucem inserta, exserta, adscendentia: antherarum loculis parallelis. *Bacca* pyrenis 4, monospermis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLERODENDRUM *macrophyllum;* foliis lato-ovatis acuminatis serratis subsessilibus subtus tomentosis, floribus paniculatis, calycibus quinque-dentatis, corollis labiatis.

It appears, from the observations of Mr. ROBERT BROWN, to be very doubtful if there are any real distinctive characters between VOLKAMERIA and CLERODENDRUM, and most, if not all, of the species which were once referred to the former genus, have been more lately united to the latter. Some species however, of which our present subject is one, differ remarkably from others, in the greater irregularity of the corolla: these may perhaps hereafter be formed into a separate genus.

Our plant has a near affinity with VOLKAMERIA *serrata* of LINNÆUS, but differs in having opposite leaves, tomentose underneath. One of the specimens united with that species in the Banksian Herbarium appears to agree nearly with our plant, but another with much narrower leaves in the same collection agrees better in the form of its leaves with the Linnean character, and we think that both can hardly be united under the same species. In the Lambertian Herbarium

Herbarium is a specimen of VOLKAMERIA *serrata*, on the authority of Dr. FRANCIS HAMILTON, which has its leaves growing by threes, and branches less decidedly quadrangular than in our plant: this is evidently the same as the TSJEROM-THEKA of the Hortus Malabaricus *vol.* 4. *t.* 29. But in our present subject, besides the above-mentioned difference in the leaves, and more decidedly quadrangular branches, the fifth lacinia of the corolla is more different from the other four, forming a labellum distinct in colour and form.

CLERODENDRUM belongs to the natural order of *Verbenaceæ* of JUSSIEU and BROWN, formerly called *Vitices* in the Genera Plantarum of the former author.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated last August, by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. of Bury Hill, who raised it from seeds received from the Mauritius. Requires to be kept in the stove.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Jan 1 1815.

ZEPHYRANTHES ROSEA. ROSE-COLORED ZEPHYRANTHES.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Scapus cavus. *Germen* suberectum. *Flores* semipatentes, suberecti. *Laciniæ* alternæ dispares. *Tubus* arctus, angustè infundibuliformis. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* trilobum. *Filamenta* laciniarum basi inserta, divaricata; alterna disparia, superius sæpissimè sejunctum. *Antheræ* infra medium affixæ. *Capsula* erecta, trivalvis, triloba, trisulca, trilocularis. *Semina* complanata biseriatim cumulata, testâ nigrâ.

Plantæ Occidentales, bulbis *parvulis ovatis,* foliis *linearibus,* scapis 1—2-*floris pedunculatis,* spathis *in unifloris bilobis,* in bifloris *bifidis.*

Specific Character.

ZEPHYRANTHES *rosea;* foliis humifusis, glabris, apice rotundatis, scapo unifloro 3—4-unciali longioribus; pedunculo spathâ unciali bilobâ subrubescente longiore, viridi; germine et tubo brevibus viridibus; laciniis roseis, infernè viridibus; interioribus angustioribus et filamentis brevioribus appositis; stylo robusto laciniis vix breviore, filamentis longiore; stigmate lobis patentibus; antheris linearibus, suberectè incumbentibus.

ZEPHYRANTHES rosea. *Bot. Reg.* 821.

Our specimen of this plant was produced in the stove at Spofforth, in the first week of August. Bulbs found by Mr. GEORGE DON, at the Havannah, were brought home by him for the Horticultural Society, in whose garden they flowered

flowered for the first time in June. In the definition of the genus Zephyranthes in the Botanical Register, under the article above quoted, we find "*Perianthium verticale.*" It is however stated in the same article, that the flowers "have a vertical, or nearly vertical position." As far as our observations extend, the flowers in this genus are always nearly vertical, but never actually so. In our first definition of the genus, in the Appendix, we stated, that the germen and tube were not continued in a straight line from the peduncle. In the character of the genus in this article we have used the word *suberecti*, which will be more correct than *verticales*. The capsule is vertical, and the germen becomes so when the seed begins to set. The anthers are not attached at the base and erect, but attached below the middle and sloped. *W. H.*

---

a. **The ripe and bursting capsule.**
b. **A ripe seed.**

PANCRATIUM ZEYLANICUM. ONE-FLOWERED PANCRATIUM, OR SEA-DAFFODIL.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Bulbus tunicatus. *Scapus* solidus. *Spatha* bifida vel latere uno dehiscens. *Germen* triloculare, trigonè oblongum, subsessile vel breviter pedunculatum. *Tubus* subtrigonè cylindricus. *Corona* staminifera. *Filamenta* rigida, conniventia, alterna æqualia. *Antheræ* breves, suberectæ, medio ferè affixæ. *Stigma* simplex aut trigonum. *Ovula* biseriatim alternantia, complanata, cumulata. *Semina* testâ nigrâ. *Plantæ Europeæ, Asiaticæ, Africanæ.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *Zeylanicum;* uniflorum, bulbo ovato; foliis lorato-lanceolatis; spathâ integrâ; laciniis tubo longioribus, infernè coronæ adhærentibus, superne revolutis; stylo staminibus longiore; stigmate simplici; germine subsessili.

PANCRATIUM Zeylanicum *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 417. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 41. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. *p.* 218. *Ker in J. Sc. and A.* 3. 317. *Bot. Reg.* 479.

PANCRATIUM tiaræflorum. *Parad. Lond.* 86.

NARCISSUS Zeylanicus. *Herm. Lugdb.* 691. *t.* 693. *Commel. Hort. Amst.* 1. 73. *t.* 38.

LILIUM Javanicum. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. 161. *t.* 70. *fig.* 2.

Native of Ceylon, slightly fragrant. Our specimen flowered in July, in the stove at Spofforth, where, although it did not ripen its seeds, they were sufficiently advanced to shew that the fructification conforms closely with that of the European species. The genus was founded on P. *maritimum*, and, in removing the discordant mass that has been added to it, the name must remain to the true congeners of that species, which belong to Europe, Asia, and Africa. 1. *maritimum*. 2. *canariense*. 3. *illyricum*. 4. *verecundum* (which is both *biflorum* and *triflorum* of ROXB.) 5. *zeylanicum*.

zeylanicum. 6. *longiflorum*, Roxb. If there be such a plant distinct from the two latter, which is very doubtful, it is not known now at Calcutta. 7. Probably, *maximum*, *Forskäl. fl. Æg. ar.* 72. Pancratium has filaments stiff and conniving; anthers short, attached near the middle; ovules flat, attached to the inner corner of the cell, interlapping horizontally in two rows; seeds covered with a black shell. Hymenocallis, which belongs to America, has filaments lax, anthers long, attached nearer one end, ovules fewer, oblong, ovately cylindrical, attached to the lower part of the cell, erect; seeds large, oblong, rounded, fleshy, with a green inseparable skin, like an apple. Ismene has the tube a little curved; filaments short, three nodding into the cup, three conniving and crossing each other; seeds large, green, fleshy, globular. The editor of the Botanical Register lately figured Stenomesson *flavum* of our Appendix (Pancratium *Ruiz and Pavon*) under the name Chrysophiala, adding to the genus our Carpodetes and Leperiza. If our character appeared to limit the genus by an insignificant feature, our name might have been justly rejected; but there is no ground for substituting another founded on the same feature with the same meaning and limitation. Stenomesson means narrowest in the middle, referring to the form of the tube; Chrysophiala is explained to mean a gold-coloured hour-glass, with reference to the same feature, a name otherwise objectionable, since phiala is not an hour-glass, and only one of the known species is yellow. The editor has not even noted to which of the three genera quoted from our Appendix the plant belongs, and adds, that he cannot comprehend our refinements. The three genera are, however, named from three important features in which they differ, and cannot be confounded. Stenomesson having the tube constricted and narrowest in the middle; Carpodetes having the germen and fruit constricted in the middle. Leperiza having neither of those features, but the bulb scaly like a martagon. Carpodetes and Leperiza are as much excluded from the genus Chrysophiala, as defined in the Botanical Register, as they were from our Stenomesson, since Chrysophiala is there defined as having "the tube above and below broader, constricted near the middle," and "filaments straight and erect:" Carpodetes, as represented by Ruiz and Pavon, has the lower part of the tube slender and cylindrical; Leperiza has the tube broadest at bottom and narrowest at the mouth, and the filaments sinuosely curved. *W. H.*

(*a.*) Represents one of the cells after the ovules had been some time fertilized. *b.* One of the ovules, in an advanced state, magnified.

N 2539.

GLORIOSA VIRESCENS. GREENISH-FLOWERED GLORIOSA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, undulata, reflexa. *Stylus* obliquus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLORIOSA *virescens;* foliis cirrhiferis, pedunculis pendulis, petalis unguiculatis apice undulatis.
GLORIOSA virescens. *Lindley Mss.*
GLORIOSA *superba?* β. petalis subovatis, vix undulatis. *Lam. Encycl.* 4. *p.* 133.

We have no doubt but this is a distinct species from GLORIOSA *superba*, not only from the different colour and smaller size of the flowers, but because the petals, though reflexed in the same manner, spread more, and are not undulated, except towards the point; whereas in *superba* the margins are undulated the whole length, and the petals are quite erect and not recurved at the point, as in this. The peduncles in our plant point downwards, and are not curved at the end, as in *superba;* but perhaps this may depend upon the position of the stem.

The plant described as a doubtful variety of *superba*, by LAMARCK, answers very well to our present subject, and came likewise from Africa, being brought by M. ADANSON from Senegal.

His description, probably taken from a dried specimen, is as follows: "The leaves resemble those of the common Gloriosa, and are in like manner terminated by a tendril. I have found no difference, except in the flowers, which are about one-third part smaller, and are remarkably wider, indeed,

indeed, nearly oval, or rather slightly ovoid, acuminate, entire, scarcely undulated, about two inches in length, and nine lines in breadth. The peduncles are in general shorter than the leaves."

Our drawing was taken at the Horticultural Society's garden, in August last, from a plant sent by Mr. JOHN FORBES, from Mosambique, in 1823.

GOODYERA PUBESCENS. β. *minor*. SMALLER PUBESCENT GOODYERA.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens: petalis exterioribus anticis labello inferne gibboso superne indiviso suppositis. *Columna* libera. *Pollen* angulatum. BROWN *in Hort. Kew.* 5. *p.* 197.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GOODYERA *pubescens;* foliis radicalibus ovatis, labello ovato accuminato, petalis ovatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5 *p.* 195. *Lindley Collect. Bot.* 25.

(α.) *scapo pedali, foliis nitide pictis oblongo-ovatis.*

(β.) *minor, scapo spithamæo, foliis obscurius pictis brevioribus.*

DESCR. *Radical leaves* five-nerved; ovate, acute, dark green tessellated with white bars: *petioles* sheathing the scape and one another. *Scape* erect, not at all twisted, pubescent, not six inches in length, clothed with alternate, linear bractes, or cauline leaves, somewhat twisted round the scape, the lowermost one broadest and tessellated like the radical leaves. *Flowers* white, scentless? in a long straight spike, not secund. *Bractes* lanceolate, concave, one to each flower, equalling the *germen,* which is pubescent, obsoletely three-cornered, with a projecting dorsal rib, a little incurved. The two superior internal *petals* connive so as to form a galea; the two lateral petals are patent, and equal to the *labellum,* which is concave above, and acuminate. *Pollen masses* 2-lobed: *lobes* nearly globular.

Mr. ROBERT BARCLAY received this plant from New York as a new species; but, as far as we could discover, it differs from

from *pubescens* in size only, except that the leaves were somewhat less oblong, and with more obscure markings, from the white colour being less clear.

GOODYERA is a genus established by Mr. BROWN; and a comparison of the excellent figures in Mr. LINDLEY's Collectanea, (*Tab.* 25 and 30) seem satisfactorily to confirm the propriety of separating it from NEOTTIA.

It is a hardy perennial, and flowered in the open ground, at Bury Hill, in May last.

Published by Edwards, Wadsworth, Fan[illegible]

LAVATERA HISPIDA. HAIRY LAVATERA.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior trifidus. *Capsulæ* plurimæ monospermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVATERA *hispida;* caule fruticoso pilis fasciculatis hispido, foliis subcanescentibus quinquelobis; summis trilobis aut indivisis, floribus subsessilibus, involucello (calyce exteriore) tripartito maximo hirsutissimo. *De Cand. Prodr. Syst. Veg. Nat.* 1. *p.* 438.

LAVATERA *hispida;* caule fruticoso piloso, pilis fasciculatis, foliis superis hastato-trilobis, floribus sessilibus solitariis, calycibus hirsutissimis. *Desfont. atl.* 2. *p.* 118. *t.* 171. *Pers. Syn.* 2. *p.* 252. *Poir. Encyclop. Bot. Suppl.* 3. *p.* 309.

LAVATERA hispida. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 793. excluso forsan synonymo Cavan.

LAVATERA olbia. *Poir. Voy. en Barb.* 204.

M. POIRÉT, in his travels in Barbary, first observed this plant, and took it for a mere variety of LAVATERA *olbia*, to which it bears a great resemblance; but DESFONTAINES, in his Flora Atlantica, considers it as a distinct species. Our plant does not exactly correspond with the descriptions of either of those authors; but the chief difference consists in the flowers being sometimes aggregate as well as solitary, and so they are also represented in the figure of the Flora Atlantica, though not mentioned in the description.

This species is not recorded in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, but occurs in SWEET's Hortus suburbanus

nus. Native of the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Algiers. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq. from the botanic garden at Bury St. Edmunds. It is a very handsome shrub, growing to the height of five or six feet, and, as we are informed by John Denson, the intelligent curator of the garden, "thrives well, trained againt a south or east wall, but will not stand a severe winter unprotected."

Pub.d by Lewis Walter 1st Jan.y 1825.

Wood sculp.

PHLOMIS LUNARIFOLIA. β. *Russeliana*. RUSSELL'S HONESTY-LEAVED PHLOMIS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-gonus, 5-dentatus. *Corollæ galea* incumbens, carinato-compressa, barbata, emarginata v. incisa; *lab. inferius* proportionatum: lobo medio majore. *Stigma* labio superiore breviore. BROWN *in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOMIS *lunarifolia*; foliis cordatis crenatis subtus tomentosis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis fasciculato-ciliatis mucronatis. *Smith Prodr. Fl. Græc.* 1. *p.* 414.
PHLOMIS samia herbacea, lunariæ folio. *Tournef. Cor.* 10.
(β.) Russeliana, *bracteis lineari-lanceolatis, verticillis distantibus.*
PHLOMIS Russeliana. *Lagasca Mss.*
HERBÆ VENTI forte varietas floribus luteis. *Russell Alepp.* 2. *p.* 269. *t.* 16.

The *stem* of this plant is square, with the angles rounded; *leaves* large, cordate, crenate, hairy, though green, on the upper surface, white-tomentose and very rugose-veined on the under; in form they are not unlike those of LUNARIA *redeviva*, or common Honesty; the *Bractes*, which are described by SIR JAMES E. SMITH as ovate-lanceolate, in our specimens, though somewhat dilated at the base, are very narrow, but clothed as he describes with fasciculated hairs; the *calyx* and colour of the *corolla* also correspond with his description. Our friend Mr. LAMBERT is confident that this plant is the PHLOMIS *lunarifolia* of the Prodromus floræ græcæ; but the eminent Spanish botanist, M. LAGASCA, now an unfortunate exile in this country, considers

siders it as distinct. Without an opportunity of comparing our plant with the specimens collected by Dr. Sibthorpe, it is difficult to determine the question; but what leads us to doubt whether it be really the *lunarifolia* of Smith, is the state of the *Bractes*, which, from a careful examination of the living specimens, we think could not be described as *ovate-lanceolate*, much less could they be called *wide* (latæ). We have thought it safest therefore, to avoid multiplying species unnecessarily, to steer a middle course, by considering it as a variety. But should it hereafter be determined to be a distinct species, Lagasca's name *Russeliana* will be very appropriate, as we have no doubt but that it is the same species of which Dr. Russell has given a figure in his history of Aleppo, and which he thought might perhaps be a yellow flowered variety of Phlomis *Herba venti*.

A hardy perennial. Communicated by A. B. Lambert, Esq. in June last. We received a specimen of the same species in July 1820, from Mr. Kent, late of Clapton, in whose garden it was perhaps first seen in this country, but from whence he received it is uncertain.

CALADIUM BICOLOR. TWO-COLOURED CALADIUM.

****

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* o. *Antheræ* peltatæ, multilocu-lares, in spicam ad apices spadicis compositæ.

FEM. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* o. *Germina* ad basin spadicis in-serta. *Stylus* o. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALADIUM *bicolor;* acaule, foliis peltatis cordato-sagittatis disco coloratis, spadice spatha cucullata medio con-tracta breviore. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 488. *Hort. Kew. edit. alt.* 5. *p.* 311.

CALADIUM *bicolor;* foliis peltatis sagittatis disco coloratis, spatha erecta basi subglobosa medio coarctata apice ovato-acuminata. *Venten. Cels.* 30. *t.* 30.

ARUM *bicolor;* acaule, foliis peltatis sagittatis disco colo-ratis, spatha medio coarctata basi subglobosa, lamina subrotunda acuminata erecta subconvoluta. *Hort. Kew. ed. I^ma. Bot. Mag. supra,* 820.

The above plant having been communicated to us as a new species, we unfortunately did not discover that we had before given a figure of it, under the name of ARUM *bicolor*, till the whole impression was struck off, and coloured so far that it was too late to stop the publication.

The genus CALADIUM was very properly separated from ARUM, by M. VENTENAT. At the time of our publishing our account of this plant we had not seen the valuable work of this author; but we then remarked, that it did not agree with the generic character of ARUM. Our present figure

is

is not entirely useless, as it shews the parts of fructification, in which it is seen, that the club-shaped spadix is not naked as in ARUM, but covered with the male flowers or anthers disposed in rhomboid masses.

Native country not known; it was brought to this country from Madeira, where it it cultivated on account of the beauty of its leaves, which grow to a much greater size than represented in either of our figures. The plant from which our present drawing was taken flowered in June, the former one in January. Communicated by Mr. BROOKES, of Ball's Pond.

MALVA ABUTILOIDES. BAHAMA MALLOW.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior triphyllus. *Capsulæ* plurimæ, 1—2-pluri-spermæ, in orbem dispositæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MALVA *abutiloides*; foliis quinquangularibus tomentosis, pedunculis axillaribus bifidis paucifloris, involucelli (calycis exterioris) foliolis oblongis parvis, fructibus globosis. *De Cand. Prodr. Syst. Nat. p.* 435.

MALVA *abutiloides*; foliis lobatis villosis, caule erecto, calycibus brevissimis, capsulis globosis striatis: loculis polyspermibus. *Sp. Pl.* 971.

MALVA *abutiloides*; foliis quinquangulari-lobatis tomentosis, pedunculis subquadrifloris bifidis axillaribus, capsulis polyspermis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 780. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 250. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 212.

MALVA *abutiloides*; caule fruticoso, foliis cordatis lobatis tomentosis, pedunculis paucifloris, fructibus globosis striatis, loculis oligospermis. *Jacq. Hort. Schönbr.* 3. *p.* 23. *t.* 293.

MALVA *abutiloides*; caule malvarum maximo frutescente, foliis angulatis planis tomentosis, pedunculo axillari multifloro. *Cav. Diss.* 2. *p.* 60. *t.* 16. *f.* 2.

ABUTILON althæoides, flore carneo, fructu globoso. *Dill. Elth.* 1. *t.* 1. *f.* 1.

This plant has very much the habit of ALTHÆA *officinalis*; the stem, branches, petioles, peduncles, calyxes, and underside of the leaves are covered with a thick tomentum, consisting of branched hairs, on the upper surface the hairs

hairs are more scattered, suffering the green colour to appear; the petals are the only parts which are not pubescent, and even the claws of these are bearded. The flowers are of a delicate blush rose colour, streaked with a deeper red, which have a very lively appearance; in JACQUIN's figure they are represented much larger, and of a deeper colour than it has occurred to us to see them.

In DE CANDOLLE's excellent Prodromus, MALVA *abutiloides* is arranged in the third primary division of the genus, named SPHÆROMA; consisting of such species as have two- or many-seeded capsules of one-cell, united into a globular fruit; axillary, mostly many-flowered, peduncles, and shrubby stem: a division which this celebrated botanist questions if it ought not to be made a distinct genus.

Native of the Bahama islands, and with us cultivated as a greenhouse shrub. Flowers in May, June, and July. Our drawing was made from a specimen received from P. B. WEBB, Esq. in July last; we had fine specimens of the same species sent us from the Fulham nursery in May 1817; but our draughtsman was at that time so much engaged, that he could not take a drawing from them.

N.2545.

T. Curtis Del.

Published as the Act directs Walworth Feb 1 1823.

Waddell

ARISTOLOCHIA LABIOSA. MARCGRAVE'S BIRTHWORT.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, ligulata, basi ventricosa. *Caps.* 6-locularis, polysperma, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTOLOCHIA *labiosa;* caule volubili angulato, foliis subrotundo-cordatis, corollis basi saccatis: labio inferiore longius producto apice suborbiculatim dilatato subbilobo.

ARISTOLOCHIA labiosa. *Bot. Reg.* 689.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ringens;* caule volubili, foliis reniformibus subrotundis cordatis amplexicaulibus, corollis basi incurva saccata, medio bilabiatis, labio superiore explanato bilobo, inferiore canaliculato. *Link. Pl. Sel. Berol.* 1. *p.* 35. *t.* 13. Exclusis synonymis Vahlii et Willdenovii.

AMBUYAEMBO. *Pisonis. Bras.* 260. cum icone.

Considering how easily errors may arise in drawing plants from imperfect dried specimens, we do not wonder that Professor LINK conceived VAHL'S ARISTOLOCHIA *ringens* to be meant to represent this species; but the examination of VAN ROHR'S own specimen, preserved in Mr. BROWN'S Banksian Herbarium, and from which VAHL'S figure was evidently taken, proves the two species to be distinct. That specimen is to appearance tolerably perfect, and shews the upper-lip of the flower to be spathula-shaped, and the lower-lip lanceolate, as represented in VAHL'S figure, totally different from the form of these parts in our plant.

plant. It is not improbable, however, that the flower is subject to vary considerably in form, as will appear by a comparison of our figure with the two others above quoted; all three differing in several respects from one another, yet there can hardly be a doubt but that they all belong to the same species. In our plant the under-lip of the Corolla retained the crumpled appearance, as when first unfolded, till it fell off.

ARISTOLOCHIA *labiosa* is a handsome climber, the leaves being of a delicate lively green and the flowers very large, beautifully variegated, and of a grotesque form; but its scent is very offensive, resembling that of some of the Stapelias, and not very unlike the smell of decayed fish.

For an opportunity of offering to our readers a drawing of this very rare plant, we are indebted to the COUNT DE VANDES, in whose splendid collection at Bayswater, this plant flowered in the hot-house, in September 1824. It is a native of Brazil, from whence it was introduced into the Kew Gardens, by Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and BOWIE, the king's collectors.

N 2546.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Feb. 1, 1815.

SOLIDAGO LANCEOLATA. TARRAGON-LEAVED GOLDEN-ROD.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii circiter quinque. *Cal.* squamæ imbricatæ, clausæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLIDAGO *lanceolata;* corymbis terminalibus, foliis linearilanceolatis integerrimis trinerviis. *Lin. Mant.* 114.

SOLIDAGO *lanceolata;* caule glabro ramosissimo, foliis lanceolato-linearibus integerrimis trinerviis (glabris), corymbis terminalibus, ligulis altitudine disci. *Hort. Kew. ed. I^ma. 3. p.* 214. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 2062. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 449.

SOLIDAGO *lanceolata;* caule hirto angulato ramosissimo, foliis lanceolato-linearibus integerrimis erectiusculis tri-quinquenervibus scabriusculis: nervis subtus pilosis, axillis nudis, corymbis terminalibus fastigiatis, ramulis capitatis, ligulis altitudine disci. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept. 2. p.* 540.

SOLIDAGO *lanceolata;* foliis lanceolato-linearibus, integris, tri-nerviis: corymbo fastigiato; ramulis capitulifloris: ligulis vix manifestis. (var. *α. major*). *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. p.* 116.

CHRYSOCOMA *graminifolia;* herbacea, foliis linearibus lanceolatis glabris, floribus corymbosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1178.

CHRYSOCOMA *dracunculoides;* herbacea, foliis lineari-lanceolatis tri-nerviis scabris, floribus corymbosis, calyce laxo. *Lamarck Encycl. Bot. 2. p.* 192?—non Pursh*ii* nec *biflora*. Lin.

That this plant, which resembles the TARRAGON in its foliage, is the Solidago *lanceolata* of the first edition of AITON'S

Aiton's Hortus Kewensis we have ascertained by comparing it with the specimens preserved in the Banksian Herbarium. In the dried subjects, however, we find the leaves to be scabrous along the margin and nerves. The shortness of the florets of the ray, which scarcely exceed those of the disk, has easily led to its being confounded with Chrysocoma, and we have little doubt but that the Chrysocoma *dracunculoides* of Lamarck belongs to this species.

Michaux describes two varieties, one with larger and fewer, the other with smaller and more numerous leaves, to the former of which our plant belongs, but perhaps they are distinct species.

Although Solidago *lanceolata* is a plant of no great beauty, yet, having been involved in much uncertainty, we are happy in an opportunity of giving a figure of it, especially as we know of no previous existing one.

A hardy herbaceous perennial. Native of North America, certainly of Hudson's Bay and Canada, and, according to Pursh, as low as Pensylvania. Flowers in September and October Communicated by Mr. Whitley from the Fulham nursery, in September 1824.

N 2541

SOLANUM PYRACANTHUM. β. ORANGE-THORNED NIGHT-SHADE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Antheræ* subcoalitæ, apice poro gemino dehiscentes. *Bacca* bilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLANUM *pyracanthum;* caule aculeato fruticoso, foliis oblongis angustis-sinuato-pinnatifidis tomentosis aculeatis, aculeis rectis subcoccineis. DUNAL *Solanum p.* 229.

SOLANUM *pyracanthos;* caule aculeato suffruticoso, foliis oblongis acutis sinuato-pinnatifidis tomentosis, aculeis rectis subcoccineis. *Lam. ill. gen. n.* 2364. *Poirét in Encycl. Bot.* 4. *p.* 299. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 229.

SOLANUM pyracantha. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 2. *p.* 9. *t.* 64. *Willd. Enum. p.* 238. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 403.

SOLANUM pyracanthon. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 4. *p.* 36. *t.* 470.

(α.) *pedunculis calycibusque spinosis.*

(β.) *pedunculis calycibusque inermibus.*

DUNAL, in his monograph of the genus SOLANUM, remarks, that the peduncles and calyxes of SOLANUM *pyracanthum* are sometimes very thorny, and at other times quite without thorns. In our plant, these parts were unarmed, the common peduncles cernuous, the flowers smaller, with reflexed petals, without any green star, and altogether not much resembling the figure in the exotic botany of Sir JAMES E. SMITH, but more like that of JACQUIN, in his Hortus Schœnbrunensis. We have, however, very little doubt but that it is one of the various appearances of the orange-thorned Nightshade.

A small

A small shrub. Native of Madagascar, where it was discovered by M. Joseph Martin, and communicated by him to the Chevalier Lamarck. Introduced to the Kew garden from Paris, by M. Thouin, in 1789. Cultivated with us in the stove, where it sometimes produces ripe seeds. Flowers from August to October. Communicated by Mrs. Walker from her collection at Arno's Grove, Southgate.

N. 2548.

Printed by

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Feb. 1 1815.

Published by

SCUTILLARIA ALTISSIMA. TALL SKULL-CAP.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ore integro, post florescentiam clauso, operculato. *Cor.* tubus elongatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCUTELLARIA *altissima ;* foliis cordato-oblongis acuminatis serratis, spicis subnudis. *Sp. Pl.* 836. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 176. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 136. *n.* 21. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 429. *Lam. Encycl. Bot.* 7. *p.* 706.

SCUTELLARIA orientalis altissima urticæ folio. *Tourn. Cor.* 11.

OBS. *Stem* erect, square, smooth, from two to four feet high. *Branches* slender. *Leaves* cordate-ovate; (lower ones cordate-oblong), with large serratures. *Flowers* in terminal spikes, secund, growing by pairs, sessile, or on very short pedicels. *Bractes* shorter than the calyx, lanceolate. *Calyx* increased after defloresence. *Corolla* large, upright, purple, not blue; *tube* several times longer than calyx: *limb* two-lipped: *lips* unequal, entire.

From the very imperfect specimen of TOURNEFORT'S plant, in the Banksian Herbarium, we cannot decide respecting it; but our plant agrees with the garden specimen in the same herbarium, and, we have no doubt, is the species cultivated by PH. MILLER.

SCUTELLARIA *altissima* differs from *peregrina* in having smaller bractes, and in the entire, not trifid, under-lip. In the length of its tube it exceeds most of the other species. We believe that no figure of this plant has been heretofore published.

Native

Native of the Levant. Propagated by seeds, being rather a biennial than perennial, as we are informed by Mr. JOHN DENSON, the intelligent curator of the botanic garden, at Bury St. Edmunds, from whence we received specimens in September 1824, by favour of N. S. HODSON, Esq. to whose energy this thriving establishment owes its existence.

N.2549.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth. Feb 1 1825.

BERBERIS ARISTATA. CHITRIAN BERBERRY.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 6-phyllus. *Petala* 6: ad ungues glandulis 2. *Stylus* nullus, brevissimusve. *Bacca* 2-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BERBERIS *aristata;* foliis simplicibus obovatis oblongisve setaceo-dentatis, spinis tripartitis, racemis compositis multifloris nutantibus.

BERBERIS *aristata;* spinis infimis tripartitis, superioribus simplicibus basi vix bidentatis, foliis oblongis glabris dentibus 4—5 spinulosis utrinque serratis, racemis patulis erectisve multifloris. *Decand. Prodr. Syst. Nat. Veg.* 1. *p.* 106. *Ejusdem Regni Veg. Syst. Nat.* 2. *p.* 8.

BERBERIS chitria. *Hamilton in Herb. Lambert. Bot. Reg.* 729.

BERBERIS *chitria;* foliis lanceolatis obovato-longisve mucronulatis viridibus membranaceis setaceo-dentatis integerrimisve basi attenuatis, racemis multifloris nutantibus, pedicellis trifidis trifloris, baccis oblongis. *Don. Prodr. Fl. Nepal. p.* 204.

Athough we wish that DE CANDOLLE had been contented with the name of *chitria*, given to this species by its discoverer Dr. HAMILTON (late Buchanan), yet as that name had not then been published, it appears to us that the learned professor was at liberty to apply one that seemed to him more appropriate, and *aristata* being the first published name ought to have been adopted by succeeding writers; we hope, therefore, that we shall lessen rather than increase confusion,

confusion, by preferring the name which, as first published, has the right of precedence, especially as the Systema Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis, is a work that cannot fail to be found in the hands of every botanist, and to be considered of the first authority. Of this inestimable work, only two volumes have as yet appeared, and it is at present suspended, to give way to the Prodromus, the nature of which allows of its being carried on with greater rapidity. And if it happen that circumstances should prevent the great work being ever again resumed, these volumes will bear ample testimony to the industry, learning, and botanical skill of the author.

Berberis *aristata* is subject to considerable variety in the form of the leaves, these being sometimes nearly lanceolate, and even quite entire, and the spines under some circumstances are simple; but the shrub from which our drawing was taken, being cultivated in the open ground, is more likely to have a natural appearance than when cultivated in the stove, or even in the garden of Calcutta.

Native of Nepal, and sufficiently hardy to bear our winters without protection, even as far north as Edinburgh. Propagated by cuttings, or by seeds. Communicated by Ph. B. Webb, Esq. from his collection at Godalmin.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth. Feb. 1.1825.

LOBELIA TUPA. MULLEIN-LEAVED LOBELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Caps.* infera 2- s. 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *Tupa;* caule erecto angulato, foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis villoso-tomentosis amplexicaulibus, racemo terminali elongato, pedicellis bracteas subæquantibus.

LOBELIA *Tupa;* foliis lanceolatis integerrimis racemo spicato. *Sp. Pl.* 1318. *ed. Willd.* 1. *p.* 958. *Pers. Syn.* 2. *p.* 211.

LOBELIA *Tupa;* foliis lanceolatis integerrimis subtomentosis decurrentibus, racemo spicato. *Lam. Encycl. Bot.* 3. *p.* 582.

RAPUNTIUM spicatum, foliis acutis, vulgo TUPA. *Feuill. Peruv. p.* 739. *t.* 29.

DESCR. *Stems* erect, simple, four or five feet high, upright. *Leaves* erect, oblong-oval, acuminate, half-stem-embracing, reticulate-veined, covered on both sides with a soft tomentum, and minutely toothed on the margins. *Raceme* terminal, two feet long. *Flowers* blood red, on *pedicels*, growing singly from the axils of the leaf-like *Bractes*, which scarcely exceed them in length: the lower bractes are nearly round. The *germen* is 10-angled: limb of the *calyx* 5-cleft: segments subulate and distant. *Corolla* an inch and half long, cleft at the back the whole length: *limb* divided into five laciniæ, all united at the apex. *Filaments* all united into a tube: *anthers* all bearded and

and coherent. *Style* protruding beyond the stamens, terminated with a suborbicular, two-lobed *stigma*.

From a careful comparison of Father FEUILLÉE's figure and description, we see very little reason to doubt but our plant is the same species as his, and consequently the LOBELIA *Tupa* of LINNÆUS, who probably took it up from that figure only. Although this represents the leaves as being quite entire, yet in the description, FEUILLÉE observes, that the margins are serrate, with very small inconspicuous teeth, as is the case in our plant, though our draughtsman by a contrary fault has made the serratures much more evident than in fact they were.

This plant differs altogether from our LOBELIA *gigantea* the *Tupa* of the Hortus Kewensis. The inflorescence especially of that plant is totally different, the flowers growing in the axils of leaves twice the length of the peduncles and whole flowers together.

LOBELIA *Tupa* is a very handsome species, but if as poisonous as represented by FEUILLÉE, would be dangerous to cultivate; the holy father, however, appears upon several occasions to have been too credulous of the exaggerated tales of the natives.

Our drawing was made at Mr. BROOKE's nursery, at Ball's Pond, in October last, where it was raised from seeds received from Chili, and grew in the open ground, and continued a long time in flower.

MEMORANDUM.

We flatter ourselves that we have been always cautious of applying names different from what have been already given, even although such may not have been published. And in answer to the accusation laid against us in the last number of the Botanical Register, of our having been led into a different line of conduct, we have only to state, that the ZIZIPHUS *incurvus* of ROXBURGH, according to the specimen preserved in Mr. LAMBERT's Herbarium, is totally different from our PALIURUS *virgatus*; and DR. WALLICH'S description, in the Second Volume of ROXBURGH'S Flora Indica, proves it to be a true ZIZIPHUS, bearing a drupe with a two-celled nut, not the three-celled capsule of a PALIURUS.

Pubd. by J. Curtis Walworth March 1 1825

CENTAUREA SPHÆROCEPHALA. PRICKLY GLOBE-HEADED CENTAURY.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *sphærocephala;* calycibus palmato-spinosis, foliis amplexicaulibus hispidis oblongis dentatis; inferioribus pinnatifidis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2311. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 156.

CENTAUREA *sphærocephala;* calycibus palmato-spinosis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis petiolatis dentatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1295. *Hort. Cliff.* 423. β. cæspitosa. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 486. *n.* 89.

CENTAUREA *cæspitosa;* calycibus palmato-spinosis, foliis sinuato-dentatis; inferioribus petiolatis, superioribus semiamplexicaulibus. *Cyrill. Pl. rar. Neap. fasc.* 1. *p.* 24. *t.* 8.

CENTAUREA *cæspitosa;* calycibus palmato-spinosis sessilibus foliis inferioribus lyrato-pinnatifidis petiolatis; superioribus dentato-sinuatis amplexicaulibus. *Vahl. Symb.* 2. *p.* 93.

JACEA sphærocephala spinosa tingitana. *Herm. Lugd.* 332. *t.* 333. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 143. *sect.* 7. *t.* 27. *f.* 9.

JACEA purpurea maritima capitulo spinoso neapolitana. *Raj. Syllog.* 150.

JACEA maritima incana capite purpureo spinoso major. *Barrel. ic.* 1217.

JACEA maritima cinerea capite purpureo spinoso media. *Barrel. ic.* 235.

This

This plant was raised in the Chelsea garden from seeds received by Mr. ANDERSON, under the name of CENTAUREA *Zanonii*; we have, however, no doubt but that it is the species figured by CYRILLO, which he calls *cæspitosa*, but is now generally referred to the *spærocephala* of LINNÆUS.

Native of the south of Europe and the coast of Barbary, growing in the sand of the sea shores, where, according to CYRILLO, it forms large matted tufts. An herbaceous perennial sufficiently hardy to bear the winters of our climate. Flowers most part of the summer.

N.2552

Pub. by [illegible] Walker [illegible]

PETUNIA NYCTAGINIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWERED PETUNIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. profunde 5-fidus: laciniis oblongis subspathulatis. *Cor.* tubulosa, limbo dilatato subquinquelobo inæquali. *Stam.* inæqualia non exserta, antheris subrotundis. *Stigma* capitatum, subbilobum. *Caps.* calycis basi infra cincta, apice bivalvis, bilocularis, polysperma seminibus minutis.

Herbæ; folia alterna, floralia ex eodem puncto gemina; flores solitarii, axillares. Affinis Nicotianæ quæ Petun *Brasiliensium.* JUSSIEU.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PETUNIA *nyctaginiflora;* caule hirto, foliis (Heliotropii) ovatis oblongis pubescentibus; corollis magnis calyce quadruplo longioribus. *Jussieu in Ann. du Mus.* 2. *p.* 216. *t.* 47. *f.* 2. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veget.* 4. *p.* 324. *Poir. Encycl. Bot. Suppl.* 4. *p.* 375. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 218.

NICOTIANA *axillaris;* pubescens, foliis subovatis subsessilibus, pedunculis axillaribus, floribus tubulosis obtusis. *Lam. Illustr. n.* 2287. *Sprengel Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 617.

NICOTIANA *nyctaginiflora;* caule herbaceo villoso, foliis subpetiolatis oblongo-ovatis, floribus axillaribus, corollæ tubo calyce triplo longiore, limbi laciniis subrotundis obtusis. *Lehm. Hist. Nicot. p.* 20.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* upright, with alternate branches, pubescent. *Radical* leaves oblong-ovate, quite entire, villous, decurrent down the petiole: *cauline leaves* alternate, oval, quite entire, fleshy, scabrous, decurrent down the petiole: *floral leaves* growing two together, but

but not exactly opposite, sessile. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, viscose-pubescent, generally longer than the leaf. *Calyx* 5-cleft halfway: segments spathulate, distant, recurved at the point. *Corolla* large, white: tube an inch and half long; limb spreading, obtusely five-lobed, white with green veins. *Stamens* five, included within the tube. *Style* somewhat longer than the stamens; *stigma* two lobed, nearly globular, green, exserted. *Germen* conical, seated on a yellow glandular receptacle, two-celled.

Our drawing takes in only the upper part of a strong plant, and does not shew the alternate cauline leaves. The flower is beautiful; in shape it may be compared to the Marvel of Peru, from a supposed resemblance to which, it has received its specific name; but it is much larger.

Found by Commerson on the shores of the Rio de Plata, South America, from whose dried specimens Jussieu's description and figures were taken. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Mr. Anderson, from the Chelsea botanical garden.

N.2553

Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, March 1 1823

Watts Sc.

CAMPANULA LATIFOLIA. γ. MACRANTHA.
LARGE-FLOWERED GIANT BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *latifolia;* caule tereti striato glabro, foliis ovato-lanceolatis duplicato-serratis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris, calycibus glabris, fructibus cernuis. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 119. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 900. cum Synonymis.

CAMPANULA *latifolia;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis caule simplicissimo tereti, pedunculis unifloris, fructibus cernuis. *Smith Flor. Brit.* 1. *p.* 236.—*Engl. Flora,* 1. *p.* 290. —*Engl. Bot.* 302.

(β.) *flore albo.*

(γ.) macrantha; *foliis inferioribus cordato-ovatis, corollis maximis.*

CAMPANULA macrantha. *Fischer.*

DESCR. *Stem* three or four feet high, straight, simple, somewhat rough, rounded, striate. *Leaves* alternate, pubescent on both sides; *lower ones* petioled, cordate-ovate, rugose, irregularly double-serrate; *middle ones* ovate, decurrent down the petiole; *upper ones* sessile. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, erect when carrying the blossom, cernuous in fruit, scarcely equal to the calyx in length. Two of the lower peduncles in our specimen, probably from the effect of culture, were lengthened out into slender branches, bearing each three flowers. *Calyx* simple, smooth, with a five-cleft border: segments lanceolate, patent, pointed, when viewed with a lens finely toothed

toothed at the margins. *Corolla* very large and shewy, violet-coloured; tube an inch and half long, cylindrical, nerved; border divided into five lanceolate segments, recurved at the tip, and slightly hairy at the edges. *Germen* three-celled: ovules very many, affixed to a central receptacle. *Style* the length of the tube: *stigmas* three, (rarely four) revolute. *Filaments* short, dilated at the base into valves covering the crown of the germen, as in the genus; *anthers* linear, in the expanded flower variously twisted.

The seeds of this plant were received by Mr. ANDERSON from Dr. FISCHER, of the Imperial botanic garden at Petersburgh, under the name of CAMPANULA *macrantha*; but we cannot find any characters sufficient to establish a specific difference between it and C. *latifolia*, of which species we therefore consider it as a variety only.

A hardy perennial. Native of Russia, as respects this variety; but the species is found in several parts of Great Britain, more especially in the north, as well as on the continent of Europe. Blossoms in June and July. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the botanic garden in Chelsea.

N:354.

Pubd by J. Curtis, Walworth, March 1, 1815.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES. STAR-WORT-FLOWERED BOLTONIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. favosum, hemisphæricum. *Pappus* dentato-aristatus, subbicornis. *Cor.* radii plurimæ. *Cal.* imbricatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BOLTONIA *asteroides;* foliis inferioribus integerrimis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I^ma. 3. p.* 197.—*ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 101. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2162.

BOLTONIA *asteroides;* foliis omnibus integerrimis, floribus longe pedunculatis, seminibus ovalibus glabris submuticis. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 464. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 2. *p.* 132? *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 2. *p.* 560.

MATRICARIA *asteroides;* foliis lanceolatis integris glabris obliquis. *Lin. Mant. p.* 116.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *carolinianum;* foliis lanceolatis integris utrinque acuminatis lævibus, caule 5- ad 6-pedali ramosissimo, floribus radio albis disco luteis. *Walter Fl. Carolin.* 204.

In our account of BOLTONIA *glastifolia* (vol. 50. n. 2381) we expressed a doubt whether there were really two species of BOLTONIA; but last October we had the satisfaction of receiving specimens of both from the botanic garden at Bury St. Edmunds, and are now satisfied that they are specifically distinct. The lower leaves as well as the upper in our present plant are quite entire, and are of a brighter green than those of *glastifolia,* with no admixture of blackish tinge. The plant is much taller and stouter, and the flowers grow in more branched and closer panicles; the ray,

ray white, and disk yellow; in glastifolia the ray is of a deep purple upon its first appearance, and, when fully blown, remains of a flesh colour.

The seeds in both are nearly alike; those of the *asteroides* more obcordate, and have a broader margin; in both species they are crowned with short bristles, and have two long aristæ nearly equal in length to the seed. In *asteroides* the peduncles for some distance from the flowers are naked, or quite free from leaves or bractes, but in *glastifolia* small leaf-like bractes are continued nearly to the calyx. From MICHAUX's description of the two plants we doubt if he saw both, as he says, that in habit, in foliation, and in the colour of the flowers, they are altogether alike. The figures referred to by L'HERITIER were never published, and, if engraved, are probably lost, so that we conclude our figures are the only existing ones of the two species of BOLTONIA.

BOLTONIA *asteroides* is a hardy perennial. Native of North America. Flowers in September and October. Raised in the Bury garden, from seeds received from Dr. FISCHER, of Gottingen, under the name of *glastifolia*. The two species have indeed been generally confounded, but the names as we have applied them are the most appropriate; our present plant resembling an ASTER more perfectly in habit, than the former one; and has the lower leaves quite entire not serrate as in *glastifolia*.

N2555

Curtis Del.

Pub. by Curtis Walmsley & Mairet

1945 Wadsley

NICOTIANA LANGSDORFFII. LANGSDORFF'S TOBACCO.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. urceolatus quinquefidus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis regularis, limbo plicato. *Stam.* inclinata. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

NICOTIANA *Langsdorffii;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis subintegerrimis sessilibus cauleque villosis, floribus laxe paniculatis nutantibus, calycibus ovatis acutis, limbo corollæ truncato. *Sprengel Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 617.

NICOTIANA *Langsdorffii;* foliis inferioribus ovatis obtusis petiolatis; superioribus sessilibus decurrentibus, corollæ tubo clavato multoties longiore, limbo obtuso. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 323. ex Weinmanno.

DESCR. *Stem* upright, from three to five feet high, branched. *Lower Leaves* ovate, obtuse, decurrent down the petiole; *upper ones* lanceolate, sessile. The whole plant viscous-pubescent. *Flowers* yellowish green, nodding, growing in a nearly naked panicle, subsecund. *Calyx* oval, with lanceolate unequal segments. *Tube* of the *Corolla* several times longer than the calyx, incurved, inflated at the upper part: *limb* plicate, quite entire. *Stamens* the length of the tube: *anthers* blue. *Capsule* ovate, 2-celled. *Seeds* minute, oval. Nearest related to NICOTIANA *paniculata*, but that is a smaller plant with all the leaves petioled.

A rather handsome annual. Native of Brazil. First raised here and in other parts of Europe, from seeds sent by M. LANGSDORFF, the Russian Consul, at Rio de Janeiro. Flowers in August and September. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Chelsea Garden.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SINENSE (*var.* 17). EXPANDED LIGHT-PURPLE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

SABINE *in Hort. Soc. Tr. v. 5. p.* 153.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, imbricatus; squamis marginalibus membranaceis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *sinense;* foliis coriaceis petiolatis sinuato-pinnatifidis dentatis glaucescentibus, radio longissimo, caule (sub-) fruticoso. *Sabine in Lin. Soc. Tr. v.* 14. *p.* 145.

CHRYSANTHEMUM indicum. *Bot. Mag. n.* 327 *et* 2042 *et authorum aliorum.*

Mr. SABINE, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society above referred to, has given good reasons for supposing that the Chinese CHRYSANTHEMUMS belong to a species distinct from the C. *indicum* of LINNÆUS. With respect to the genus to which these plants ought to be referred different opinions have been entertained. Some writers, on account of paleæ being found in a greater or lesser number upon the receptacle, have referred them to ANTHEMIS; but Mr. SABINE observes that these paleæ are only found to extend as far as the ligular florets, and, that when the disk is occupied by tubular florets, this part is without paleæ; from which he very properly infers, that in the natural or single state of the flower, the receptacle is naked, and that of course the Chinese species has been properly referred to the genus *Chrysanthemum.*

The great variety and beauty of these flowers, when cultivated to the perfection of which they are capable, render

them

them a superb acquisition to our gardens. Indeed, till we had seen the magnificent collection of all the varieties hitherto obtained, in the garden belonging to the Horticultural Society, we had formed no idea of the splendid exhibition such an assemblage afforded; and that too at a season when our gardens could otherwise boast of but little gaiety.

The present variety was imported for the Horticultural Society in 1820, by Captain MAYER, of the honourable E. I. Company's ship ATLAS.

We have been favoured by Mr. SABINE with the following list of the varieties hitherto known in this country, with references to the figures of such as have been as yet represented

The present List of the Varieties of the CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

1	Purple	*Bot. Mag.* 327.
2	Changeable White	*Bot. Mag.* 2042.
3	Quilled White	*Bot. Reg.* 4.
4	Superb White	*Bot. Reg.* 455.
5	Tasselled White	
6	Quilled Yellow	
7	Sulphur Yellow	
8	Golden Yellow	*Bot. Reg.* 4.
9	Large Lilac	
10	Rose, or Pink	
11	Buff, or Orange	
12	Spanish Brown	
13	Quilled-flamed Yellow	*Hort. Soc. Tr. v.* 4. *p.* 350, *pl.* 14.
14	Quilled Pink	*Bot. Reg.* 616.
15	Early Crimson	*Hort. Soc. Tr. v.* 5. *p.* 152. *pl* 3, *fig.* 1.
16	Large Quilled Orange	*Hort. Soc. Tr. v.* 5. *p.* 152. *pl.* 3. *fig.* 2.
17	Expanded Light Purple	*Bot. Mag.* 2556.
18	Quilled Light Purple	
19	Curled Lilac	*Sweet's Br. Fl. Gar.* 7.
20	Superb Clustered Yellow	*Sweet's Br. Fl. Gar.* 14.
21	Semi-double Quilled Pink	*Hort. Soc. Tr. v.* 5. *p.* 423. *pl.* 17*.
22	Semi-double Quilled White	
23	Semi-double Quilled Orange	*Hort. Soc. Tr. v.* 5. *p.* 424. *pl.* 17**.
24	Late pale Purple	
25	Quilled Salmon Colour	*Hort. Soc. Tr. v.* 5. *p.* 423. *pl.* 17**.
26	Small Yellow	*Hort. Soc. Tr. v.* 5. *p.* 424. *pl.* 17**.
27	Paper White	

N 255.

HERPESTIS MONNIERIA. β. PORTULACACEA.

PURSLANE-LEAVED HERPESTIS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, inæqualis, foliolis duobus interioribus minoribus, obtectis. *Cor.* tubulosa subbilabiata. *Stam.* didynama, inclusa: *Antherarum* lobis divaricatis. *Stigma* emarginatum. *Capsula* calyce (ut plurimum aucto) inclusa, bilocularis, bivalvis, valvis bipartitis; dissepimento parallelo libero; placentis adnatis. R. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HERPESTIS *Monnieria;* glaberrima, caule repente, foliis obovato-oblongis obtusis integerrimis subcarnosis, pedunculis folio longioribus, calycis bibracteati laciniis exterioribus ovato-oblongis acutis integerrimis. *Kunth Syn.* 2. *p.* 125.

GRATIOLA *Monnieria;* foliis oblongis integris, pedunculis unifloris foliis longioribus caule declinato. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 64. *Swartz Obs. p.* 15. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 102. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 43. *Roxb. Corom.* 2. *p.* 41. *t.* 178?

GRATIOLA *Monnieria;* foliis ovali-oblongis, pedunculis unifloris, caule repente. *Lin. Amæn. Acad.* 4. *p.* 306. *Jacq. Obs.* 1. *p.* 4. *t.* 1. *Forst. Prodr. p.* 4.

MONNIERA *Brownei;* foliis oblongis integris, pedunculis folio longioribus, caule declinato. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 166.

MONNIERIA minima repens, foliis subrotundis, floribus singularibus alaribus. *Browne Jam.* 269.

MONNIERIA ramosa repens foliis linearibus oppositis. *Ehret. pict. t.* 14. *f.* 2.

(α.) thymifolia; *foliis oblongo-ovatis minoribus;*

(β.) portulacacea; *foliis obovatis majoribus.*

SEPTAS

SEPTAS *repens*; caule repente foliis oblongo-ovatis, floribus solitariis. *Lour. Fl. Cochin. p.* 392 ?

ANAGALLIS aquatica, portulaceæ aquaticæ caule et foliis. *Sloane Hist. Jam.* 1. *p.* 203. *t.* 129. *f.* 1.

HERPESTIS *Monnieria* is very widely-extended over the globe, if different species have not been confounded under the same name; in the East Indies as well as the West, on the continent of South-America, in China, and in the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

But, in truth, on comparing the descriptions and figures of the different authors, and also the specimens in various Herbariums, we are forced to conclude, either that this species is extremely variable, or that distinct ones have been very generally united. Apprehensive that our plant may be really distinct though we have considered it only as a variety, we have added names which may be adopted should this be found to be the case.

Our plant agrees so well with the description of that found by HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND in the island of Cuba, that there can be little doubt respecting it. JACQUIN's plant, found in the island of St. Domingo, is probably the same, although the peduncles are represented in his figure shorter than the leaf, and the flowers are described as snow-white. In ROXBURGH's figure and description the peduncles are shorter than the leaf, and otherwise admit of some doubt. The SEPTAS of LOUREIRO doubtless belongs to the same genus, but the species may be different. The genus HERPESTIS was first established by the younger GÆRTNER, in his Carpologia, and has been since generally adopted; the name of MONNIERIA having been previously applied by AUBLET to a very different genus.

Our plant was communicated, in flower, in August, 1823, by our lamented friend, the late JOHN WALKER, Esq. Being a native of a tropical climate it requires to be cultivated in the stove.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March 1.1787.

ZANTHOXYLUM NITIDUM. SHINING-LEAVED ZANTHOXYLUM.

****

Class and Order.

DIŒCIA PENTANDRIA (nunc Tetrandria).

Generic Character.

Flores hermaphroditi aut abortu dioïci aut monoïci. *Cal.* 3—9-lobus, sæpius 4—5-partitus. *Petala* tot quot calycis lobi, et iis alterna, raro nulla. *Stam.* tot quot calycis lobi, iis opposita. *Capsulæ* (carpella) tot quot calycis lobi, interdum basi connatæ aut liberæ, abortu sæpe ad minorem numerum reductæ, imo interdum solitariæ, maturæ bivalves 1—3-spermæ. *Semen* nitidum. DE CAND.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZANTHOXYLUM *nitidum;* ramis petiolis costisque aculeatis, foliis impari-pinnatis 2—3-jugis: foliolis oblongis lucidis remote glanduloso-crenatis apice elongatis emarginatis, racemis axillaribus fasciculatis. *De Cand. Prodr. Syst. Nat. Veget.* 1. *p.* 727.
XANTHOXYLON nitidum. *Sprengel Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 945.
FAGARA nitida. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* 1. *p.* 440.
FAGARA piperita. *Loureiro. Fl. Cochin. p.* 80.

As we had not the opportunity of seeing this plant growing, we are not certain whether our plant is really the species to which we have referred it on the authority of Mr. LINDLEY, Botanist to the Horticultural Society; but from Dr. ROXBURGH's account of his FAGARA *nitida*, which is referred by his editor, Dr. WALLICH, to ZANTHOXYLUM, we have very little doubt about it.

According to Mr. JOHN REEVES, who has been long a resident in China, and is well acquainted with the plants of the country, it is the FAGARA *piperita* of LOUREIRO, with

with whose description, it in most respects agrees tolerably well; but it cannot be the FAGARA *piperita* of LINNÆUS.

Our drawing of this rare shrub was taken at the Horticultural Society's greenhouse, in February 1824. We are informed by Mr. SABINE, that it has been received from China by the Society at various times, particularly in 1822, from Mr. JOHN POTTS. In China it forms an impenetrable fence. It is nearly hardy enough to be cultivated in the open ground.

N2559.

to Tal.

Wm. S. Curtis. Walworth. April 1. 1825.

Tab. xxii.

CATASETUM TRIDENTATUM. TRINIDAD CATASETUM.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla resupinata. *Petala* quinque, subæqualia. *Labellum* (*nectar*. L.) saccato-concavum. *Columna* bicornis: cornua retrorsa, filiformia, arcuato-conniventia. *Anthera* operculata, columna infra apicem attenuato-subulatum insidens. *Pollinis massæ* duæ, pedicello communi suffultæ. *Rich. Mss. in Kunth Syn.* mutatis terminis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATASETUM *tridentatum;* scapo foliis breviore, petalis ovato-lanceolatis acutis; interioribus maculatis, labello tridentato.

CATASETUM *tridentatum;* petalis duobus interioribus maculatis, labello tridentato. *Hooker Exot. Flora.*. 90. 91.

CATASETUM macrocarpum. *Rich. in Kunth Syn.* 1. *p.* 331?

CATASETUM is a very splendid genus of plants, belonging to the natural order of *Orchideæ*, a family, of which a larger number has been in our garden since their cultivation has been better understood, than, till of late years, was supposed possible. Although it is not long since this genus was first established by the late M. RICHARD, in KUNTH's Synopsis of the Plants collected by HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, in the tropical regions of America, five distinct species have been already enumerated by Mr. LINDLEY in the Botanical Register.

As we had no opportunity of examining this plant ourselves, we cannot give any particular description of it; and have therefore extracted the complete one in HOOKER's Exotic Flora only remarking that, the flower being resupinate, the *labellum* as in some other orchideous plants, is upwards

wards in the natural situation of the scape, forming a galea or helmet. The *cornua,* which form one of the principal characters of the genus, are not visible in our drawing, being concealed within the labellum. Dr. Hooker, in his description, by considering the flower as separated from the scape, reverses the position of the parts, and thus describes the *germen* as slightly curved upwards, which, in reality, is curved downwards, and after deflorescence is quite reflected.

Our drawing was taken at the Chelsea Botanic Garden, in September 1824. Native of the island of Trinidad, and sent from thence to Mr. Anderson, by his Excellency Sir Ralph J. Woodford, the Governor.

The outline figure is a diminished representation of the whole plant.

Professor Hooker's description of Catasetum *tridentatum.*

"The *whole plant* from a foot and a half to two feet in height. *Root* composed of many, large, white, thick, smooth fibres. *Bulb* five or six inches in length, oblong, subcompressed, covered at first with the sheathing bases of the leaves, afterwards naked, green, marked with reddish rings where the leaves have been inserted, and longitudinally striated. *Leaves* from six to ten inches long, broadly lanceolate, keeled, striated, undulated, bright green, tapering towards the base, but enlarging again very considerably, so as to form the sheathing of the bulb, these sheaths are of a more membranaceous texture than the leaves themselves, paler green, and very closely striated. *Scape* arising from the root by the side of the bulb, twelve or fourteen inches in height, cylindrical, green, jointed and furnished with short, membranaceous sheaths, which are slit on one side, terminated at the extremity by a spike of about a dozen very large and beautiful flowers, which are resupinate, and of a highly remarkable structure. The *five petals* which compose the *corolla* are subconnivent, and form an arch over the column of fructification; of these the three outer ones are lanceolate, concave, green; the two inner ones are broadly ovate, concave, subacuminate, yellowish brown, elegantly spotted with purple. *Lip* large, cucullate, ventricose, its margin entire, except in the front, where there are three obtuse teeth, the outside faintly and obliquely striated; its colour is a bright yellow, greenish at the summit; there are sometimes a few indistinct purple spots within. *Column* united by its base with the back of the lip, an inch long, curved forward, yellow, the back convex, the front, concave, its extremity suddenly acuminated, and having a little claw-like process at the very point. From the margin or front, and near the centre, proceed downwards two slender filiform processes, nearly an inch long, which curve towards each other, and are placed within the lip. *Stigma* concave, subquadrate viscid. *Anther* operculiform (deciduous), and applied to the upper attenuated part of the column, lanceolate, yellow-green, having within at its base two cells. *Cells* containing each a large spherical, waxy *pollen-mass,* 2-lobed at the back, united by their bases to an oblong, brownish footstalk, whose margins are recurved, and whose base is fixed upon a thickened quadrangular gland. The *germen*, about an inch long, is slightly curved upwards, furrowed, not at all twisted."

N.256.

Pubd by J Curtis Walworth April 1 1829.

ELSHOLTZIA CRISTATA. CRESTED ELSHOLTZIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. tubulosus, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* bilabiata; labium superius 4-dentatum; inferius superiori longius, indivisum, subcrenulatum. *Stam.* distantia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ELSHOLTZIA *cristata;* spica solitaria unilaterali erecta. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 59. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 381.

ELSHOLTZIA cristata. *Willd. in Uster. Mag. pars* 11. *p.* 5. *t.* 1.

HYSSOPUS *ocymifolius;* foliis ovatis dentatis, spicis secundis, floribus bracteis subrotundis postice obtectis. *Lam. Encycl. Bot.* 3. *p.* 187. *Lam. Ill. t.* 102. *f.* 1. *Schkuhr Hand.* 2. *p.* 136. *t.* 167.

HYSSOPUS bracteatus. *Hortulanis.*

MENTHA *Patrini;* floribus spicatis, spicis reclinatis secundis, ex dupla serie verticillorum densorum conflatis; foliis lanceolatis serratis petiolatis, caule brachiato. *Lepechin in Nov. Act. Petrop.* 1. *p.* 336. *t.* 8.

This is a very fragrant annual, belonging to the natural order of *Labiatæ.* Native of Siberia, and first discovered by M. PATRIN, near the lake Baikal, and described by LEPECHIN, who referred it to the genus MENTHA; as most authors have since, to that of HYSSOPUS, till WILLDENOW, finding that it did not correspond with the characters of any established genus, raised it into a distinct one, in USTERI's Magazine, and gave it the harsh sounding name of ELSHOLTZIA, from John Sigismund ELSHOLTZ, author of an unpublished Flora Marcica, preserved in the Royal library

library, at Berlin. It is particularly remarkable, by the flowers growing in dense spikes of half-whorls, looking all one way, and supported at the back by a double row of round ovate mucronate bractes.

According to the Hortus Kewensis, it was introduced, in 1789, by Richard Molesworth, Esq. and was, for some years after, more frequently met with in our gardens, than of late; but we believe no coloured figure of it has been before published.

A hardy annual, worthy of cultivation, both for its remarkable aspect and pleasant aromatic scent. Flowers from June to August. Communicated by the late Mr. Walker, of Arno's Grove, in August 1823.

N 256.

Pub.d by J. Curtis, Willow Pl. April 1.1825.

Woodhull Sc.

Crotalaria retusa. Wedge-leaved Crotalaria.

****

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Legumen turgidum, inflatum, pedicellatum. *Filamenta* connata, cum fissura dorsali.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Crotalaria *retusa ;* foliis simplicibus oblongis cuneiformibus retusis, racemo terminali. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 976. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 272. *Bot. Reg. n.* 253.

Crotalaria *retusa ;* foliis simplicibus oblongis cuneiformibus retusis. *Sp. Pl.* 1004. *Vahl. Symb.* 1. *p.* 52. excluso forsan synonymo Forskohlei.

Crotalaria asiatica floribus luteis, folio singulari cordiformi. *Herm. Lugdb. p.* 200. cum icone.

Crotalaria major. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 278. *t.* 96.

Tandale-Cotti. *Hort. Malab.* 9. *p.* 45. *t.* 25.

Descr. *Stem* a foot and half high, upright with a few short branches, fluted, leafy from the bottom. *Leaves* quite entire, oblong, wedge-shaped, point obtuse, and terminated with a short mucro, clothed underneath with short adpressed hairs, and roughish from small elevated points. *Petioles* very short, fleshy. *Stipules* minute, recurved, caducous. *Inflorescence,* a terminal *raceme,* of about twelve flowers. *Pedicels* short, when the flower is expanded, horizontal, afterwards recurved. *Bractes* two small ones at the base, and two very minute about the middle, patent. *Calyx* 5-cleft, the two upper segments largest and divaricate; the *three* lower ones approximate. *Corolla* large, yellow: *vexillum* round, subemarginate, streaked at the base, with a short claw, and two hooked appendices: *alæ* shorter

shorter than vexillum, ear-shaped, with short channelled claws. *Carina* shorter than the *alæ*, gibbous, villous at the back, with incurved margins. *Filaments* united halfway up, with a dorsal fissure: *anthers* five globular and five linear: *pollen* minute, globular, yellow. *Germen* oblong, recurved: *Style* ascendent, longer than the stamens, villous along the upper side. *Legumen* inflated, cylindrical, turgid at the sides, and broadest at the point. *Seeds* kidney-shaped.

CROTALARIA *retusa* is a handsome annual, with large blossoms. Native of the East Indies. Our plant was raised from seeds, received from Mexico, by Mr. TATE, at the Sloane Street nursery, although most probably not a native of that country, but collected from a garden, in which suspicion we are confirmed, by the same packet having contained seeds of European plants. Flowers from June to August.

The outline figures represent,

1, A Legumen. 2, One of the lower leaves. 3, The pistil and stamens, the petals being all removed.

N 2562

Curtis Del.

Pub by J. Curtis, Walworth, April 1 1825.

Woodcut

CACTUS TRUNCATUS. RINGENT-FLOWERED CACTUS.

****

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. monophyllus, superus, imbricatus. *Cor.* multiplex. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Sect. VII. PHYLLANTHI (vide supra No. 2306.)

CACTUS *truncatus;* articulatus prolifer, ramis foliaceo-compressis cuneatis dentatis apice truncatis setosisque, floribus terminalibus solitariis nutantibus.

CACTUS *truncatus;* ramis recurvo-divaricatis, foliaceo-compressis, articulis apice lunato-truncatis, floribus terminalibus solitariis nutantibus, obliquato-ringentibus, staminibus adscendentibus, stigmatibus compacte conniventibus. *Bot. Reg.* 696.

EPIPHYLLUM *truncatum;* articulis brevibus subquadrato-oblongis apice abrupte truncatis (flore rosco tubuloso, fauce ringenti, limbo reflexo). *Haworth Suppl. Succul. p.* 85. *Obs. in Hort. Dyckensi notatæ.* anno 1821, *p.* 40.

This plant is very much branched, the terminal joint only of each branch bears a solitary rose-coloured shewy scentless flower, the inner petals of which are very much reflexed, and the opening oblique, the stamens and style ascendent.

As the branches are very numerous and the terminal joints in a thrifty plant generally productive of a flower, it makes altogether a handsome appearance.

The joints are short and have a few irregular notches at the sides, which, as well as the truncated termination are furnished with a pencil of reddish bristles.

Native

Native of Brazil. Cultivated in the stove. Flowers in November and December. Our drawing was taken from a specimen sent from his collection at Norwich, by Mr. Thomas Hitchen. We received a specimen likewise from Mr. Hood, of South Lambeth, in whose collection it has flowered very beautifully in the three last winters.

In the Prince de Salm Dyck's collection it flowered in the months of November and December of 1720, and is minutely described in the observations above quoted.

T2563.

J. Curtis del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth, April 1 1825

Curtis

LOBELIA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED LOBELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA

(*Olim.* SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.)

Generic Character.

Cor. tubo hinc fisso, raro integro, limbo 5-partito. *Antheræ* connatæ. *Stigma* bilobum, nunc indivisum. *Caps.* bilocularis (raro 3 loc.) apice supero bivalvi. R. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *longiflora;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis, pedunculis brevissimis lateralibus, tubo corollæ filiformi longissimo. *Sp. Pl.* 1319. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 942. *Pers. Syn.* 2. *p.* 213. *n.* 29. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 357. *Roem. et Sch. Syst.* 5. *p.* 45. *Jacq. Hort. Vindob.* 1. *p.* 10. *t.* 27. *Jacq. Am. p.* 219.—*Am. Pict. t.* 200. *Browne Jam. p.* 322.

RAPUNCULUS aquaticus, foliis cichorei, flore albo: tubo longissimo. *Sloane Hist.* 1. *p.* 158. *t.* 101. *f.* 2. *Raj. Suppl.* 383.

TRACHELIUM sonchi folio, flore albo longissimo. *Plum. ic.* 253. *f.* 1.

DESCR. *Root* perennial. *Stem* a foot, or foot and half high, upright, branched. *Leaves* alternate, from three to six inches long, irregularly notched: teeth mucronate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, very short, when the plant is in flower upright, but cernuous when in fruit. *Calyx* 5-toothed; teeth subulate, the lower one smallest, the other four equal. *Tube of Corolla* above three inches long, cylindrical, villous: *limb* five cleft: laciniæ lanceolate, equal, white, veined. *Filaments* united at the tip only: *anthers* united, curved, bearded at the tip. *Style* the length of the stamens: *Stigma* globular, hairy, green: *pollen* white.

Lobelia *longiflora*, according to Jacquin, who suffered himself from its acrimony, is a very poisonous plant, producing incurable diarrhœas, if taken internally, fatal to horses that may browse upon its leaves, and inflaming the skin where touched by the juice, especially the lips and eyelids. The same author observes, that if kept in a part of the stove, where the air stagnates, this becomes so infected by its noxious effluvia, that a person cannot bear to remain long in it, from its irritating effects on the lungs and nostrils.

Native of Jamaica and other islands in the West Indies. Requires to be kept in the stove. Flowers from June to September. Communicated by Thomas C. Palmer, Esq. of Bromley, in Kent, who raised it from seeds gathered in the Jardin des Plants, at Paris, in 1823.

We are desired by the Secretary to the Horticultural Society to correct the following mistakes in the last number.

No. 2556, For "Captain Mayer" read "Captain Mayne."

No. 2558, For "Botanist to the Horticultural Society" read "Assistant Secretary at the garden to the Horticultural Society."

T.Curtis.Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, April 1. 1825.

Waddell.Sc.

PRIMULA SINENSIS. CHINESE PRIMROSE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis tubo cylindrico fauce, pervia. *Stigma* globosum. *Caps.* unilocularis apice 10-dentata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *sinensis;* foliis lobatis incisis hirsutis, floribus umbellatis: umbellis sæpe proliferis, calyce inflato conico basi intruso.

PRIMULA *sinensis;* foliis lobatis incisis hirsutis, floribus verticillatis, corollæ limbo obliquo, calyce conico-inflato. *Hooker Exot. Fl.* 105.

PRIMULA *sinensis;* calycibus inflatis decem-dentalis, corollis crenato-incisis. *Lindley Collect. Bot.* 7.

PRIMULA *prænitens;* (pubescens, umbella nunc bis prolifera) calyce membranaceo, ovato, ventricoso, indefinite multifido; fœto capsula inflato-distento: corollæ laciniis superne inciso-dentatis. *Bot. Reg.* 539.

DESCR. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* all radical, cordate-ovate, frequently red underneath, many-lobed: *lobes* dentate; lower ones incurved; *Petioles* longer than the leaf, robust: channelled, dilated at the base, and, as well as the whole plant, covered with a soft pubescence. *Scapes* several from the same root, bearing many purplish crimson flowers in an umbel, which is frequently once or twice proliferous making the flowers verticillate; but this probably arises from luxuriance, and is not natural. The flowers are supported singly on slender peduncles two or three inches long, at the base of which are lanceolate bractes, sometimes quite entire, sometimes variously incised, corresponding in number to the peduncles. *Calyx* inflated,

inflated, conical, with a flattened or intruded base, striate, with five connivent teeth, quite entire in the specimens which we examined. *Corolla* saucer-shaped; *tube* half an inch long, cylindrical: *limb* plain, five-cleft; *laciniæ* obcordate, generally with quite entire margins; but, sometimes on the same plant from luxuriance, variously incised, oblique with respect to the tube. *Stamens* five: *filaments* very short: *anthers* oblong-oval, included within the tube: *pollen* yellowish. *Germen* globular, sessile, streaked at the point, marking out the future dehiscence of the ripe capsule: *Style* and globular *stigma* both included.

The first plant that flowered in this country had so generally more than five teeth to the calyx, and a corolla so variously jagged, as to lead to a doubt whether it really belonged to the genus PRIMULA, and Dr. HOOKER has considered the species as consisting of two distinct varieties; but to us it appears most probable, that when the number of the teeth of the calyx exceeds five, and the margins of the corolla are not entire, this deviation is the effect of cultivation, and arises from luxuriance only; as we suspect does also the verticillate appearance of the scape, a kind of monstrosity which sometimes takes place in the common polyanthus.

This beautiful acquisition to our greenhouses was received from China, and first cultivated with success in this country by THOMAS C. PALMER, Esq. of Bromley, in Kent, who kindly communicated recent specimens in its different stages of growth. This gentleman observes "that it is generally considered as very shy of producing seed, but that he always has sufficient, and remarks, that impregnation is assisted by blowing into the flower. He treats it as a very hardy greenhouse plant; says it thrives best in rich loam with a large proportion of sand, and requires to be well watered, but not over the plant, as it is apt to rot at the crown. It is rarely out of bloom, but is in its greatest beauty in the winter and spring months."

In the present month (March 1825), at the Horticultural society's establishment at Chiswick, we were delighted with seeing a large collection of these plants under glass in the front of one of the houses; when viewed in this manner assembled many together, they are seen to much greater advantage than in detached individuals.

Our drawing was made from a fine plant communicated in April 1824, by Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT, of the exotic nursery, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

N.2565.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, May 1825.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM. CHINESE PRIVET, OR WAX-TREE.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-dentatus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Bacca* 4-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIGUSTRUM *lucidum;* foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis supra lucidis, panicula divaricatissima. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 19. *Roem. et Sch.* 1. *p.* 77. *Poirét Encycl. Bot. suppl.* 5. *p.* 369.

The LIGUSTRUM *lucidum* is a very handsome shrub, eight or nine feet high, sufficiently hardy to bear our winters without protection, at least if planted against a wall, in a warm situation. The branches are covered with a kind of corky glands; the lower leaves are much larger than those represented in our figure, ovate-acuminate, or ovate-lanceolate, narrowed at the base, shining on the upper surface and on the under covered with a very minute pubescence, invisible to the naked eye, and small black dots. The flowers are white, sweet-scented and grow at the extremities of the branches in very large, mostly trichotomously divided panicles. This fine shrub was introduced from China, about the year 1794, by the late SIR JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. by whose zeal so many valuable acquisitions were made to our gardens.

It flowers from July to September. Propagated by cuttings. From the berries, which have not been produced here, a vegetable wax is said to be procured in China.

Our drawing of this plant, of which we do not know that there exists any published figure, was made from a fine specimen communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, of the Fulham Nursery.

N. 2566.

J. Curtis del.

Pub. by Sherwin Walworth May. 1825

Weddell Sc.

ŒNOTHERA TRILOBA. DANDELION-LEAVED EVENING-PRIMROSE.

****

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4, calyci inserta. *Capsula* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, cylindrica, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ŒNOTHERA *triloba;* subacaulis, foliis glabris runcinatis, petalis subtrilobis capsulis sessilibus, coronatis quadri-alatis: alis uni-dentatis.

ŒNOTHERA *triloba;* acaulis, foliis interrupte pinnatifidis dentatis glabris, petalis apice trilobis, capsulis, quadri-alatis magnis. *Barton Flora of N. Amer.* 490. *ex Nuttall.*

DESCR. *Root* annual or biennial. *Leaves* all radical, smooth, unequally and pinnatifidly incised, with the terminal lobe large, lanceolate-ovate, toothed, very like those of the Dandelion. *Flowers* yellow; at first sessile at the crown of the root, but, under cultivation, after the flowers are over, the stem rises to about two inches in length, bearing alternate, sessile capsules. *Tube* of the *Calyx* about two inches long: *limb* lanceolate, folded back. *Petals* approaching to orbicular, overlapping, undulate, crenulate, mucronate with a small middle lobule, giving them somewhat of a three-lobed appearance. *Filaments* shorter by half than the petals: *Anthers* versatile, oblong. *Style* a little longer than the stamens, declined: *Stigma* 4-cleft, segments spreading. *Capsule* ovate, crowned with four spreading leaflets, 4-winged, each wing having one tooth about the middle, pointing downwards, four-celled. *Seeds* many, somewhat three cornered.

In

In Dr. Barton's Flora the capsules are described as entirely radical, but in our plant, after the flowering was over they were raised upon a short stem. The flowers in his figure are smaller than with us, and more decidedly three lobed at the point.

There is a near affinity between this species and the *acaulis* of Cavanilles, the *grandiflora* of the Flora Peruviana, which also, under cultivation, becomes caulescent, and to a greater degree, as appears by the figure given of it in the Botanical Register; but that species has white flowers, and differs in the form of its capsules, and in other respects. *Triloba* is not a good name, we think that *taraxacifolia* would have been much better, but having been published under the former in America, we do not hold it right to change it.

A hardy annual or biennial. Native of the arid and almost denudated Prairies of the Red River, in North America, where it was first discovered, in 1819, by Professor Nuttall, who gave seeds of it, with his name attached, to Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, to whom we are indebted for the communication of the plant from which our drawing was taken, in September, 1824.

N2561

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth. May 1824

URTICA RETICULATA. NET-LEAVED NETTLE.

****

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA TETRANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* o. *Nectarium* centrale, cyathiforme.

FEM. *Cal.* 2-valvis. *Cor.* o. *Sem.* 1, nitidum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

URTICA *reticulata;* foliis oppositis oblongis acutis serratis subtus reticulatis, stipulis ovatis integris, racemis paniculatis (dichotomis) foliis brevioribus. *Swartz Prodr.* 35.—*Fl. Ind. occid.* 1. *p.* 286.

URTICA *reticulata;* foliis oppositis oblongis acutis trinerviis apice serratis subtus reticulatis crassiusculis, corymbis folio brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 351. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 262. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 552. *n.* 13.

A small shrub; *leaves* opposite, petiolated, ovate-acuminate, three-nerved, serrate, except at the rounded base, naked on both sides, but reticulate-veined on the under. *Flowers* grow, from the axils of the leaves, in dichotomously divided corymbs, shorter than the leaves, but the common peduncle is longer than the petiole. It is distinguished from *crassifolia* by the corymbs being shorter than the leaves and by the want of hairs on the underside of the leaves.

Though a nettle, the URTICA *reticulata* is rather a handsome plant, from the deep green foliage and yellow and red flowers. Native of Jamaica. Requires to be cultivated in the stove. Introduced in 1793, by Rear Admiral WILLIAM BLIGH. Communicated by Mr. BLAKE, from the collection of the late Mr. VERE, at Kensington Gore, in August, 1821. We believe no figure of this plant has been before published.

N.2568.

J. Sowerby Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. May. 1825.

Wahlenbergia ?

Solanum Balbisii. Balbis's Nightshade.

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. monophyllus, persistens, 5—10-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, rotata, 4-5-6-divisa. *Antheræ* 4—6, oblongæ, apice poris duobus dehiscentes. *Bacca* 2—6-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Solanum *Balbisii*; caule fruticoso villoso aculeato, foliis pinnatifidis, laciniis acutis sinuato-dentatis, racemis cymosis lateralibus terminalibusque. *Dunal Solan. p.* 232. *t.* 3. *f.* d.

Solanum *Balbisii*; foliis subbipinnatifidis viscoso-hirsutis aculeatis, laciniis acutis sinuâtis, pedunculis lateralibus cymosis, caule suffruticoso viscoso-hirsuto aculeato. *Springel Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 687.

Solanum decurrens. *Balb. Ic. et Descr. fasc.* 1. *p.* 17. *t.* 1. ex Jacq.

Solanum brancæfolium. *Jacq. Eclog.* 1. *p.* 14. *t.* 7.

Solanum *inflatum*; caule hispido, foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis sinuatis acutis, calycibus quinquangularibus aculeatis fructum duplo minorem obtegentibus. *Hornem. Hort. Hafn.* 1. *p.* 221.

Solanum *sisymbrifolium*; aculeatum, foliis subbipinnatifidis villosis aculeatis: lobis dentatis, stigmate bilobo *Lam. Ill. n.* 2386. fide Dunal. *Encycl. Bot. p.* 307.

Solanum *viscosum*; villoso-viscosum, aculeatum: foliis subbipinnatifido-sinuatis, pedunculis suboppositifoliis racemoso-multifloris, calycibus fructiferis subinflatis membranaceis. *Lagasca Nov. Gen. et Spec. p.* 10. *n.* 145.

Descr. A branched under-shrub. *Stem* and alternate *branches* covered with glandular hairs mixed with yellowish

lowish straight prickles. *Leaves* sinuate-pinnatifid, with lobes sinuate-dentate, prickly on both sides along the nerves, and villous, but nevertheless shining deep green on the upper. *Peduncles* lateral, frequently opposite the leaves, hairy, viscous, and prickly, terminated in a few-flowered corymb: *pedicles* shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* somewhat inflated, five-cleft, with lanceolate segments, prickly. (Baron JACQUIN remarks, that in the sterile flowers the calyx is hairy, and in the fruitful flowers prickly). *Corolla* large, the size of that of the potatoe, white, with a very slight tinge of purple, *filaments* very short: *anthers* equal, yellow, distinct, not connivent. We have not seen the fruit, but JACQUIN describes it as being orange red, and of the size and form of a cherry.

This species belongs to a section to which DUNAL has given the name of CRYPTOCARPUM, from the fruit being covered by the enlarged calyx.

It has fallen to the lot of few species to undergo such a variety of names. Besides the six inserted in the above synonymy, it is supposed that four others occur in the catalogues of different gardens, viz. *formosum, mauritanum, Thouinii,* and *viscidum,* making together ten names all applied to the same species, the SOLANUM *Balbisii* of DUNAL.

Some of the above synonyms are of older date than DUNAL's, and have therefore the right of priority; but as the latter has been adopted in the two general systems now in course of publication, those of ROEMER and SCHULTES, and of SPRENGEL, and will no doubt be preserved by DE CANDOLLE, any attempt to restore any of the others would be only increasing the confusion; we have therefore not hesitated to follow DUNAL, the author, under the auspices of DE CANDOLLE, of a laborious and useful monograph on SOLANUM. We presume, however, to hope, that the preceptor when he revises the genus for his own system, will frame a better arrangement; for the making the first divisions depend upon so variable a character as the *Inermia* and *Aculeata,* seems to us to be stumbling at the very threshold.

Native of South America. Cultivated in the stove Flowers most part of the summer.

The specimen from which our drawing was taken was communicated by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. from his collection at Boyton, in June 1815.

Orchis sulphurea. Pale-yellow Orchis.

****

Class and Order.

Gynandria Monandria.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Labellum* subtus calcaratum. *Glandulæ* 1—2 pedicellorum pollinis inclusæ cucullo unico. Brown.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Orchis *sulphurea;* scapo nudo, labello apice levissime trilobo, cornu adscendente, bracteis germen æquantibus.

Orchis sulphurea. *Schrader ex Steudel nomencl.?*
Orchis sambucina. *Broteri non Linnæi?*

We have only the authority of Steudel for supposing that the Orchis *sambucina* of Brotero, is not Linnæus's species, not having any means of comparing Schrader's account. Our plant, which has been supposed to be the *sambucina,* is undoubtedly quite different from the figure and description of that species in Jacquin's Flora Austriaca, quoted by Linnæus. In our plant the *Scape* has no leaves except quite at the base; the *Bractes* are not longer than the germen; the *horn or spur* is adscendent; the *labellum* is entire, except two slight indentations at the point; has no purple spots nor streaks, and is more oblong. In Jacquin's plant the *Scape* has five leaves disposed alternately along it; the *Bractes* equal the whole flower in length; the *Spur* is dependent; the *Labellum* is crenate all round the margin, is spotted and streaked with a purplish colour, and is nearly orbicular.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated, in May, 1824, by our friend Alexander Mc Leay, Esq.

N2570.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, May. 1822.

Tilia.

ACONITUM OCHROLEUCUM. PALE-YELLOW WOLF'S-BANE.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 5: supremo fornicato. *Nectaria* 2, pedunculata, recurva. *Siliquæ* 3. s. 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACONITUM *ochroleucum;* galea conica elongata, calcare arcuato, labio (nectarii) lanceolato, foliis vix subtus pubescentibus palmato-quinquelobis, laciniis tripartitis acute inciso-dentatis. *Decand. Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 371. *Marsch. v. Bieb. Cent. pl. rar. ross.* 1. *t.* 12.

ACONITUM *ochroleucum;* cuculli calcare arcuato obtuso, labio lanceolato emarginato, galea conica elongata, foliis subtus pubescentibus palmato-quinquelobis: laciniis tripartitis inciso-dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1233. *Marsch. v. Bieb. Flor. Caucas.* 2. *p.* 14. *Suppl. p.* 372.

ACONITUM Lycoctonum orientale, flore magno albo. *Tourn. Cor. p.* 30 ?

ACONITI species Lycoctono affinis. *Tourn. It. ed. gallic* 2. *p.* 128. *fide Marschall v. Bieb.*

Perhaps several of the synonyms applied by DE CANDOLLE to A. LYCOCTONUM may belong to this species. They are both very nearly allied; we have indeed found it difficult to decide to which our plant ought to be referred; but we have the authority of Dr. FISCHER and a comparison with the figure above quoted, in MARSCHALL VAN BIEBERSTEIN'S Centuria in support of its being really the *ochroleucum*.

The two *nectaria* which are concealed within the helmet-formed petal are supported on pedicles nearly an inch long

long, are lanceolate, and emarginate at the point or labellum, obtuse, and revolute at the base or spur end. The *calcar* or spur of the upper petal is somewhat curved, but not spirally twisted. The *leaves* are smooth on the upper surface, and only slightly hairy along the nerves on the under, and the lobes are more acutely incised than in A. *Lycoctonum*.

The flowers are said in the uncultivated state to be very frequently quite white.

A hardy perennial. Native of the mountainous pastures of Caucasus. Flowers from June to September. Introduced in 1794, by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons. Communicated by Mr. Joseph Knight, of the Exotic Nursery.

N257.

London Pub by Curtis Botanical Magazine May 1815

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. *var.* π. CHANDLER'S NEW CAMELLIA.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. imbricatus, polyphyllus: foliolis interioribus majoribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMELLIA *japonica;* foliis acute serratis acuminatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 842. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p.* 235. *Bot. Mag. supra. n.* 42. *et n.* 1670.

The varieties of this beautiful tree are become almost innumerable. Many have been imported from China, and many have been raised from seeds in this country; our present subject is one of the latter. It was raised from seeds procured by impregnating the pistillum of the anemony-flowered variety with the pollen of the striped red, by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, at their nursery, Vauxhall.

In many of the varieties of CAMELLIA, the numerous stamens are converted entirely into petals, without anthers, and so numerous as to suffocate entirely the pistillum; from these, of course, no seeds can be procured. But in the anemony-flowered, or Warratah variety, although the stamens are all converted into small petals, the pistillum is left perfect, and the style terminated by its stigma, projects considerably beyond the central petals, as may be seen in our figure n. 1654, which allows of the flower being impregnated by such varieties as may happen to bear perfect anthers. In our present variety the general colour is a bright crimson, variegated with white; the internal

ternal part of the flower consists of stamens converted into small petals as in the anemony-flowered, but the outer broad petals are more numerous. The pistillum seemed to be perfect, with its style and stigma, though scarcely protruded beyond the central petals. Communicated in January last, by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM.

N.2572.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, May. 1823

Fig. 1st

COTYLEDON COCCINEA. SCARLET NAVEL-WORT.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COTYLEDON *coccinea;* foliis obovatis acutis carnosis, spica foliosa terminali. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 756.

COTYLEDON *coccinea;* foliis subspathulatis acutis carnosis, floribus spicatis sessilibus. *Cav. ic.* 2. *p.* 54. *t.* 170.

COTYLEDON *coccinea;* caulescens: foliis capitato-collectis spathulato-lanceolatis concavis mollissimis pubescentibus, racemis lateralibus longissimis adscendentibus, bracteatim foliolosis. *Haworth succul. suppl. p.* 25.

COTYLEDON coccineum. *Lodd. Cab.* 832.

Stem fruticose, marked with the vestiges of the fallen leaves. *Leaves* alternate, obovate, acute, recurved, villous, quite entire, aggregate at the extremities of the barren branches. *Flowers* in terminal spikes, alternate. *Bractes* one under each flower, subulate, deciduous. *Calyx* five-cleft, villous: segments subulate, spreading, recurved, nearly the length of the corolla. *Corolla* obtusely five-angled; *petals* erect, keeled, acute, at first deep orange, turning redder with age, pale within. *Stamens* ten. *Filaments* half the length of the petals, five opposite the petals and five between them. *Germens* five. *Styles* green, connivent at their points. *Stigmas* simple.

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Native of Teneriffe. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, of the Fulham Nursery, in February, 1822.

N 2573

W. Herbert Del

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1825

Waddell Sc

HIPPEASTRUM SOLANDRIFLORUM, β. SOLANDRA-FLOWERED KNIGHT'S-STAR LILY, *var.* 2.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide supra No. 2273.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIPPEASTRUM *solandriflorum;* foliis pallidè viridibus, scapo 3-pedali, corollâ cernuâ, 8—10-unciali, tubo 3—4-unciali, fauce lævi, stylo corollâ breviore, stigmate breviter trilobo.

AMARYLLIS solandriflora. *Lindley Coll. Bot. t.* 11.

HIPPEASTRUM solandriflorum. *Nobis in appendice, p.* 31.

(α.) corollâ chloroleucâ. *Lindley Coll. Bot. t.* 11.

(β.) corollâ chloroleucâ, rubro striatâ.

(γ.) corollâ chloroleucâ, tubo purpureo.

(δ.) corollâ chloroleucâ striatâ, tubo purpureo. *Bot. Reg.* 876.

DESCR. *Bulb* like that of *vittatum*. *Leaves* channelled, pale green, two inches wide, from one to two feet long. *Scape* a yard high. *Flowers* three or more, with little or no scent. *Corolla* cernuous, from eight to ten and a half inches long. *Tube* from three to four and a half inches long, smooth within. *Limb* greenish white; in var. β, the germen, tube and limb, are striped outwardly with dingy red; in var. α, the tube is green; in γ, purple; in δ, the tube purple, and the limb striped. *Filaments* shorter than the style: the upper filament inserted half an inch within the tube; the lowest an inch lower than the upper one. *Style* a little shorter than the limb. *Stigma* shortly three-lobed.

Bulbs of two varieties were imported by Mr. BROOKES, from Cayenne. The figure of var. α, in the Collectanea Botanica

Botanica was made, from a plant which flowered at his nursery, with the corolla, eight inches long, without any red stripe. Our sketch of var β, was taken from a bulb imported by Mr. LEE, from Brazil, which flowered, in the Spofforth collection, with flowers, measuring from nine to ten and a half inches. That with the purple tube, figured in the Bot. Reg. and var. α, both from Maranham, have also flowered at Spofforth; variety γ, flowered in Mr. CATTLEY's collection, at East Barnet. The flowers of this fine species have a general resemblance to those of LILIUM *japonicum*. The graduated insertion of the filaments in the tube, which is one of the most important features of the genus, is strikingly conspicuous in this species, of which the lower side of the tube is abbreviated by a full inch. The view of its tube and filaments, given in the Collectanea Botanica, as a dissection, does not shew either the obliquity of the tube, or the insertion of the filaments. The tube, though shorter than the limb, is longer in proportion in this, than in any other known species. The bulbs thrive freely in the stove, and flower upon a shelf. Mules have been produced at Spofforth by its pollen, from H. *stylosum*, H. *pulverulentum*, and H. *reginæ-vittatum*. W. H.

Reference to the figure of the dissection.

a. Section of the upper part of the tube, shewing the graduated insertion and the length of the filaments. N. B. The two lateral filaments, which adhere to the portion of the tube which is cut away, to give a view of the inside, correspond in length and insertion with the opposite laterals *b*. and *c*.

N 2574.

J. Curtis Del. Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, June 1st 1825. Wedd sc.

MADIA VISCOSA. CLAMMY MADIA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* duplex: exterior 8—10-phyllus: interior polyphyllus. *Sem.* plana, convexa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MADIA *viscosa;* foliis sessilibus sublanceolatis viscosis, floribus axillaribus. *Cav. Ic.* 3. *p.* 50. *t.* 298.

MADIA *viscosa;* foliis lanceolatis sessilibus viscosis, calycibus exterioribus decaphyllis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1952. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 430. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 31. *Poirét Encycl. Bot. Suppl.* 3. *p.* 570.

MADIA *mellosa;* foliis sessilibus, calycibus decaphyllis, radiis quinquefloris. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 3. *p.* 29. *t.* 302.

MADIA *mellosa;* foliis amplexicaulibus lanceolatis. *Molina Chil. ed. ital. p.* 137. *ed. gallic. p.* 108.

We have very little doubt, but that MADIA *mellosa* and *viscosa* are the same species, in different stages of growth; we ought, therefore, perhaps, to have made use of the former appellation, as having the right of priority; but the latter having been generally adopted in the systems, we think it best to adhere to it, as least likely to occasion confusion.

The number of the leaflets of the outer calyx is uncertain; but after the flowering is over, they increase irregularly in size, and exceed the inner calyx; whereas, in an early stage, the outer calyx is considerably shorter than the inner. The whole plant is covered with glandular hairs, which exude a clammy secretion.

Our plant was raised in the open ground, and, probably, upon

upon that account, never arrived at a perfect state, as the flowers did not produce any radius.

Molina mentions only two species as growing in Chili, the one wild and the other cultivated. The latter does not appear to have been ever brought to Europe; although in Chili, they procure from the seeds, either by pressure or simple boiling, a very pure eatable oil, which Feuillée preferred to that of olives.

Native of Chili. Introduced in 1794, by Archibald Menzies, Esq. Our specimens were communicated by N. Hodson, Esq. from the Botanic Garden, at Bury St. Edmunds, in July, 1823.

N. 2575.

Curtis Del

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, June 1825.

Waddell

Dracæna stricta. Upright Dracæna.

****

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, erecta. *Filamenta* medio subcrassiora (aut simplicia.) *Bacca* 3-locularis: loculis 1-spermis.

Specific Character.

Dracæna *stricta;* caule fruticoso stricto, foliis confertis lineari-lanceolatis mucronatis margine scabris, racemo laterali cernuo composito.

Descr. *Stem* shrubby, upright, scarred with the marks of fallen leaves, nearly five feet high. *Leaves* very close together, linear-lanceolate, stem-embracing, recurved, mucronate, margin scabrous, smooth on both sides, dark green. In our plant, a single purplish peduncle came out from the side of the stem near the top, extending horizontally, or somewhat cernuous, nearly two feet, with two or three distant joints, and a leaf-like *bracte* at each joint, bearing a compound *raceme* of numerous lilac-coloured flowers, the branches of which were alternate, and spread horizontally, with a single lanceolate-mucronate bracteole at the base of each. *Pedicels* three or four times shorter than the flower, lilac-coloured, with a small spathaceous bracteole, shorter than the pedicel, at the base of each. *Corolla* inferior, divided into six laciniæ: three exterior ones at first erect: interior ones broader, and revolute; afterwards all become revolute, and finally again erect and connivent. *Stamens* six, the length of the flower: *filaments* inserted into the base of the laciniæ: *anthers* equalling the filaments, oblong, versatile, yellow. *Germen* superior, globular, three celled: *style* longer than stamens: stigma simple.

We cannot find that this plant corresponds with the description

description of any recorded species of Dracæna; it differs from *australis* in having a compound lateral, not a supra-decompound terminal raceme; and if compared with the young plants of Australis, in Messrs. Loddiges and Son's collection, the leaves are less rigid; in the latter, the leaves are not at all recurved, are smooth at the margin, and of a paler, yellower green; in other respects the foliage of both is much alike. We at first thought it might be the *indivisa* of Forster; but on comparing it with the sketch of that plant, by the author, preserved in Mr. Brown's library, we find it bears very little resemblance to it.

Our drawing and description were taken at Mr. Brookes's Nursery, at Ball's Pond, where it flowered in the stove, in March last, but we could not learn with certainty its native country; supposed, however, to be New Zealand, or New Holland.

The outline-figure represents the whole plant in miniature.

N.2576.

Pinxit Lee

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, June 1825.

W. Waddell fec

ANTHYLLIS HERMANNIÆ. LAVENDER-LEAVED KIDNEY-VETCH.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Legumen* subrotundum, tectum, mono- s. tri-spermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHYLLIS *Hermanniæ;* fructicosa, foliis ternatis linearicuneatis subpetiolatis, calycibus campanulatis, ramis spinescentibus. *Vahl. Symb.* 3. *p.* 88. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1020. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 284. *Persoon. Syn.* 2. *p.* 293.

ANTHYLLIS *hermanniæ;* fruticosa, foliis ternatis subpetiolatis, calycibus nudis. *Sp. Pl.* 1014. *Sm. Prodr. Fl. Græc.* 2. *p.* 60. *Icon. Fl. Gr. t.* 683. ined. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

DORYCNIUM foliis solitariis, floribus ad alas confertis. *Hort. Cliff.* 371.

ASPALATHUS *cretica;* foliis trinis cuneiformibus glabris, lateralibus brevioribus, stipulis obsoletis, floribus congestis. *Sp. Pl.* 1002. fide VAHL.

CYTISUS *græcus;* foliis simplicibus lanceolato-linearibus, ramis angulatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1043. fide SMITH.

BARBA JOVIS cretica Linariæ folio, flore luteo parvo. *Tourn. Cor.* 44. *Rivin. Tetrap. irreg. t.* 4. *f.* 2.

SPARTIUM spinosum. *Alp. Exot.* 27. *t.* 26.

It is very remarkable, that Linnæus in his elaborate work, the species Plantarum, in which he has described all the plants known to him at that time, should so very rarely have recorded the same plant under two different names; yet it has been the fate of this species to have been given, in

in that work, under three different genera, viz. Aspalathus, Cytisus, and Anthyllis; and in one of the same author's earlier works, the Hortus Cliffortianus, he had before called it a Dorycnium.

A small shrub; native of the Levant; generally kept in the Greenhouse, but supposed to be sufficiently hardy to bear our ordinary winters, as Miller remarks, that it was not uncommon in our gardens, till all the plants were destroyed, by the severe frost of 1739—1740, after which he had not seen it. Flowers from April to July.

Communicated by P. B. Webb, Esq. from his late collection at Godalmin, in July, 1822.

N 2577.

Camellia Japonica. *var.* ϱ. Knight's new Warratah Camellia.

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Polyandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. imbricatus, polyphyllus : foliolis interioribus majoribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Camellia *Japonica;* foliis acute serratis acuminatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 842. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 235. *Bot. Mag. supra* N^us. 42, 1654, 1670, 2571.

This variety of Camellia *japonica* was raised, by Mr. Joseph Knight, from seeds procured from the Warratah, or Anemony-flowered variety, impregnated probably by the pollen of a semi-double variety, at the Exotic Nursery in the King's Road. It differs from the one figured in our last number, particularly in having fewer of the large petals, and in the central ones bearing some, more or less perfect, anthers.

Pub by S Curtis Walworth June 1825

BRUNSVIGIA JOSEPHINÆ. γ. JOSEPHINE BRUNSWICK-LILY, TATE'S VARIETY.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Scapus et *pedunculi* solidi. *Germen* trigonè obovatum, declinatum, ovulis paucis biseriatis. *Tubus* angulosè subcylindraceus, sæpe subnullus. *Laciniæ* sursum curvatæ apice reflexæ subæquales. *Genitalia* sursum curvata. *Filamenta* laciniis prope basin inserta, tria (externis scilicet) vix profundiùs. *Antheræ* incumbentes, medio affixæ. *Stigma* simplex vel obtusè trilobum. *Capsula* recta, trigona, trisulca, trilocularis, trivalvis. *Semina* pisiformia vel oblongo-ovata, carnosa.

Plantæ Africanæ, bulbis ovatis aut subrotundis, foliis irregulariter bifariis, scapis latis compressis plerumque præcocibus, laciniis non undulatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRUNSVIGIA *Josephinæ*; foliis lorato-elongatis erecto-patentibus glaucis, scapo pedunculis duplo longioribus, tubo unciali, limbo minimè expanso, apicibus reflexis, laciniis inferioribus porrectioribus canaliculatioribus.

(α.) Amaryllis Josephinæ. *Red. Lil.* 370, 371, 372.
(β.) angustifolia. *Bot. Reg.* 192, 193.
(γ.) flore striato. *W. H.*

DESCR. *Bulb* very large, ovate, brown. *Leaves* glaucous, suberect. *Scape* flattened, purplish, about a yard high. *Pedunc*les from eight to twenty inches, irregularly angular, purplish. *Germen* obovate, trisulcate, curved, marked by the prominence of the ovules. *Ovules* large, about six to a cell, like peas. *Tube* an inch long, declined, angularly cylindrical, with three deep and three slight longitudinal furrows, purplish red. *Limb* two inches and three quarters long, coloured like the tube, except the lower

lower part of the three inner segments, which are greenish white, strongly streaked, and blotched with deep purplish red, expanding little, but with the ends of the petals revolute, or reflex. The two lower inner segments more channelled and extended straight to a greater length, the lowest outer segment channelled, and pushed apart downwards by the curvature of the filaments. *Filaments* purplish red, whitish below, broader, and flattened at the base, inserted without the tube, near the base of the segments, a little lower on the outer segments. *Style* of the same colour. *Stigma* simple. *Anthers* purple; *pollen* whitish.

This variety of BRUNSVIGIA *Josephinæ*, differing a little in colour from those already known, was imported by Mr. TATE, of the Sloane Street Nursery, from the Cape. The known species of BRUNSVIGIA are,—1. *multiflora*. 2. *Josephinæ*. 3. *striata*. 4. *Radula*. 5. *lucida*. A sixth small species, imported by the late Mr. LEE, under the erroneous name of CYRTANTHUS *ventricosus*, has not yet been observed in flower.

AMARYLLIS *Belladonna* was the type of the Linnean genus AMARYLLIS, and, as he assigned his reason for the name, it must remain to that species; though it is singular, that, out of the number of species since added, it has but one real congener, A. *blanda*, which is perhaps only a gigantic variety. This, however, occasions no great inconvenience, as it gives its name to the whole group *Amaryllideæ*. AMARYLLIS has a regular funnel-shaped corolla; BRUNSVIGIA is separated from it by an irregular, not funnel-shaped corolla, curved upwards, and as far as we have seen, by petals not undulated. NERINE is separated from BRUNSVIGIA by the gibbous union of the filaments before their insertion. AMMOCHARIS; viz. *falcata* and *coranica*, forms a link between Amaryllis and Crinum, to which it approximates in several points. BUPHANE (Boophane, *Appendix*) forms a link between Amaryllis and Hæmanthus. Of Buphane there are three known species.—1. *toxicaria* (supra 1217). 2. *ciliaris*. 3. *disticha* (AMARYLLIS *disticha*, *Patterson*.) *Disticha* has the bulb harder, rounder, and much larger than toxicaria, and, as appears by PATTERSON's engraving, flowers fewer and larger; he does not mention the colour. Gigantic bulbs of disticha have been lately imported by Mr. TATE. All the above-mentioned genera have the scape solid, the seeds fleshy, the mouth of the tube closed; by which features, the group of *Amaryllideæ* should perhaps be limited. The genera with the scape hollow, the seeds shelly, the capsule oval, and the mouth of the tube open, might be called *Cyrtantheæ*; those with the scape hollow, the seeds shelly, the capsule three-lobed, and the mouth of the tube closed, *Hippeastreæ*. W. H.

The outline figure represents the whole plant in miniature. The head of flowers in the coloured drawing is diminished to one-third its natural size.

HAKEA FLORIDA. MANY-FLOWERED HAKEA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* apicibus concavis corollæ immersæ. *Glandula* hypogyna, dimidiata (rarò biloba). *Folliculus* superus, ligneus, 1-locularis: loculo excentrico. *Seminum* ala apicis longior nucleo. R. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HAKEA *florida*; foliis angusto-lanceolatis spinuloso-dentatis minutissime punctatis: marginibus scabriusculis, ramulis pedunculoque communi brevissimo pubescentibus, capsulis bicalcaratis convexiusculis. *Brown in Lin. Soc. Tr.* 10. *p.* 183.—*Prod. p.* 384. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 208.

This little shrub was first discovered by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, in the Southern coast of New Holland, and was introduced to the Kew Gardens, in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD, but is rarely met with in our collections. It received its name of *florida* from the abundance of white flowers produced all over it.

The specimen from which our drawing was taken, was communicated in July, 1824, by P. B. WEBB, Esq. from Godalmin, in Surry. It has not, as far as we can trace, been heretofore figured.

N 2579.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub.d by J. Curtis, W. Curtis &c. [illegible]

N. 2580.

Pub by J Curtis Walworth July 1 1805

Tab xlii

CUPHEA SERPYLLIFOLIA. TRINIDAD CUPHEA.

****

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 6—12-dentatus: basi hinc gibbosa. *Petala* 6, calyci inserta. *Caps.* 1-locularis, hinc cum calyce longitudinaliter dehiscens.

Specific Character.

CUPHEA *serpyllifolia ;* caule suffruticoso, foliis ovatis utrinque acutis, petalis subæqualibus, pedunculis axillaribus folio longioribus.

Our drawing of this plant was taken at the Horticultural Society's garden, at Chiswick, in August, 1823, having been introduced the year before from Trinidad, by Sir RALPH WOODFORD.

As we had no opportunity of examining the living plant, which, as we are informed, perished soon after, we are not able to give a more particular account of it. From C. *Parsonsia* and *C. Melanium,* to which it approaches, it is distinguished by the length of its peduncles, the flowers in these species being nearly or quite sessile.

N. 2581.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Feb. 1. 1825

Campanula Lorei. Pollini's Bell Flower.

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Campanula *Lorei;* caule diffuso, ramis pentagonis, pedunculis elongatis unifloris, calycis sepalis corolla patula longioribus, germine hispido.

Campanula *Lorei;* foliis inferioribus petiolatis ellipticis, superioribus semiamplexicaulibus oblongo-lanceolatis crenato-serratis, calyce strigoso: laciniis corolla patula longioribus. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 130. *Pollin. Cat. Hort. Veron.* 1812. *p.* 9. *Ejusdem Elem. Bot.* 2. *p.* 149. *t. ult. fig* 1. *Ejusdem Hort. et Prov. Veron. Plant. Nov. Fasc.* 1. *Balb. Append. ad. Cat. Hort. Taur.* 1813. *p.* 9. *Poirét Encycl. Bot. Suppl.* 5. *p.* 594.

Campanula baldensis. *Balb. Cat. Hort. Taur.* 1813. *p.* 20. Synonyma omnia ex Roem. et. Sch.

Descr. *Root* annual. *Stem* very much branched: *branches* diffuse, five-angled, smooth, lactescent. *Lower leaves* obovate-spathulate, rough; *upper ones* lanceolate, distantly serrulate, veined underneath. *Peduncles* very long, solitary, one-flowered. *Germen* inferior, very hairy, topshaped, ten-grooved, three-celled. Segments of the *Calyx* linear-lanceolate, generally equal to, or longer than the corolla, serrulate towards the base, persistent. *Corolla*

Corolla spreading, semiquinquifid, violet-coloured: laciniæ oval, 3—5-nerved. *Capsule* topshaped, grooved, opening by lateral pores just beneath the calycine segments.

We are ignorant why the specific name of *Lorei* was given to this species; we have, therefore, in our English name, called it Pollini's Bell-flower; because this author appears to have first described it in his Catalogue of the Verona garden, for the year 1812.

Native of Mount Baldi, in the Veronese. Communicated by Mr. Hodson, from the Botanic garden, at Bury St. Edmunds, by whose intelligent curator, Mr. John Denson, we are informed, that this very ornamental plant, if suffered to scatter its seeds spontaneously, will produce young plants in the autumn, which will abide the winter, and flower the following spring and summer. If sown in the spring, the plants will blossom later; and early frosts may prevent their ripening any seeds. The seeds were received from Mr. Fischer, of the Botanic garden at Gottingen.

N.2582.

Pub. 3d by J. Curtis, Walworth, July 1, 1824.

GNAPHALIUM INVOLUCRATUM β. GLOBE-HEADED, NEW ZEALAND CUDWEED.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* pilosus s. plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus, squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

***** Filaginoidea.

GNAPHALIUM *involucratum;* herbaceum, caule erecto subramoso lanato, foliis linearibus subtus tomentosis mucronatis, floribus sessilibus globoso-capitatis terminalibus involucratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1891.

GNAPHALIUM *involucratum;* herbaceum; foliis linearibus elongatis mucronatis subtus tomentosis, capitulo terminali folioso. *Forst. Prodr. n.* 291.

(α.) *foliis linearibus elongatis margine integerrimis.*

(β.) *foliis latioribus margine undulatis.*

It appears by FORSTER's own specimens, preserved in the Lambertian Herbarium, that this species is subject to variation, and as one of these specimens has leaves not unlike those represented in our drawing, we do not think ourselves authorized to consider our plant as a distinct species, though very unlike other specimens, and also very little resembling the sketch by FORSTER himself, now in the Banksian Library.

Communicated by Mr. WEBB, in July, 1823, who raised it at Godalmin, from seeds received from New Zealand. It has no beauty, but its rarity induced us to preserve a representation of it.

N2583.

J. Curtis Delt. Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, July 1825. Wedgwood Sc.

ZEPHYRANTHES VERECUNDA. MODEST ZEPHYRANTHES.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 2537.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZEPHYRANTHES *verecunda;* foliis linearibus, 8—11-uncialibus, subobtusis, canaliculatis, glabris, crassis, viridibus, basi sæpe purpurascentibus; scapo 5-unciali; spathâ subunciali, quoad germinis longitudinem integrâ apice bifido; germine $\frac{1}{4}$-unciali, viridi, sessili; tubo $\frac{1}{2}$-unciali, subinfundibuliformi, extus sulcato, viridi; laciniis uncialibus, albis, seriùs subrubescentibus, infernè viridibus, tribus externis uncatis; stylo crasso, albo, laciniis plus duplo breviore; stigmate crasso, trifido; filamentis decurrentibus, erectis, apice conniventibus, albis, tribus alternis stylo vix longioribus, exteris stylo brevioribus; antheris $\frac{1}{4}$-uncialibus, polline aureo. *W. H.*

The bulb, from which our figure was made, flowered at the Nursery of Mr. TATE, in Sloane Street; having formed part of a collection, consisting of seeds and a few bulbs, brought by Mr. BULLOCK from Mexico. It was accompanied by another species, apparently a ZEPHYRANTHES, with broader leaves, which we take to be AMARYLLIS *nervosa* of HUMBOLDT; and a species with smaller striped flowers, which is perhaps his AMARYLLIS *minuta:* but it is impossible to decide with certainty, the specific characters of A. *nervosa* and *minuta*, being given briefly in KUNTH, in precisely the same words; excepting that the corolla of the former is called white, and that of the latter approaching to rose-colour.

ZEPHYRANTHES

ZEPHYRANTHES *verecunda*, though of much smaller stature, comes very near indeed to ZEPHYRANTHES *Atamasco*; the tube distinguishes it at once from *tubispatha*. Its foliage is narrower and thicker than that of *Atamasco*, and sometimes spirally twisted. The flower, which was white at first, had begun to fade before it reached our draughtsman, and, consequently, had assumed a more erect posture than belongs to the genus, when the corolla is in its first perfection. The three filaments belonging to the outer petals are shortest, and their anthers attached nearer the middle than the other anthers.

ZEPHYRANTHES may be looked upon as the CROCUS of hot countries. We learn from Dr. CAREY, that Z. *tubispatha* and the hybrid HIPPEASTRUM *splendens*, sent to him by us a few years ago, have multiplied so prodigiously, that they now form the ornament of most gardens near Calcutta. *W. H.*

N2584

W. Herbert Del.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth, July 1 1828.

DENDROBIUM PIERARDI. PIERARD'S DENDROBIUM.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Labellum ecalcaratum, articulatum cum apice processus unguiformis, cujus lateribus petala antica adnata, culcar æmulantia. *Massæ pollinis 4*, parallelæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 5. p. 212.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DENDROBIUM *Pierardi;* caulibus pendulis, labello spathulato ungue involuto.

DENDROBIUM Pierardi. *Roxb. Mss. Carey Hort. Bengal. Lodd. Cab. 750.*

This species of DENDROBIUM has a near affinity with D. *cucullatum* (supra No. 2242.) from which it is especially distinguished by the form of the labellum. As in that, the stems are naturally either pendulous, or prostrate, though drawn erect in our figure. It is a beautiful parasite, native of Chittagong and of various parts of the Delta of the Ganges. Introduced into the Calcutta garden by M. PIERARD, from whom Dr. ROXBURGH gave it its specific name. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered in the collection at Spofforth by the Hon. and Rev. WM. HERBERT, who informs us that he received it from Dr. CAREY, "that it is cultivated at Calcutta, by tying it on a smooth branch of a tree, water being constantly conducted to it by a string through a small aperture in a vessel above; that, so treated, it hangs down the length of six feet, covered with flowers after the leaves decay, at which time, it is stated by Dr. CAREY to be one of the most beautiful objects in the vegetable kingdom." At Spofforth

Mr.

Mr. Herbert says, that "it thrives pretty well in several situations, but best in moss, running horizontally in a dampish situation. The more equal temperature of our stoves prevents its losing its leaves as regularly as it does at Calcutta, but they generally fall from the part which produces the flowers at least." Messrs. Loddiges state, that they have found it thrive pretty well, fastened to a damp wall in the stove, without earth, but sprinkled occasionally with water. It flowers in March, and the blossoms last in perfection a long time.

T. Curtis del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, July, 1821

Wood sculp.

GLADIOLUS DEBILIS. WEAK CORN-FLAG.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* tubulosa: limbus 6-partitus, irregularis. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Stigmata. 3. Semina* alata.

Specific Character.

GLADIOLUS *debilis;* foliis linearibus planis, corolla laciniis omnibus ovatis patulis subæqualibus: duabus interiorum infimis parum minoribus macula triloba insignitis.

This species of GLADIOLUS appears to be an undescribed one. It is a very delicate feeble-stemmed plant. Flower white with the laciniæ of the corolla, all spreading open, oval, and pointed; the three outer ones somewhat the largest, and two of the inner marked with a beautiful carmine, three-lobed spot, near the base of each.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers in May. Communicated by the Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM HERBERT.

N2586.

fg d. Edwards Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Falmouth, Nov. 1, 1812.

VACCINIUM MACROCARPON. AMERICAN CRANBERRY.

****

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta. *Bacca* 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *macrocarpon;* foliis integerrimis ovali-oblongis obtusis planis, caulibus repentibus, pedunculis lateralibus elongatis.

VACCINIUM *macrocarpon;* foliis integerrimis ovali-oblongis obtusis planis, caulibus repentibus filiformibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. prior.* 2. *p.* 13. *t.* 7.—*ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 359. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 355.

VACCINIUM *oxycoccus*, β. oblongifolius. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 1. *p.* 228. *Lam. Enc.*

OXYCOCCUS *palustris*, β. macrocarpus. *Pers. Syn.* 1. 419.

OXYCOCCUS *macrocarpus;* repens; caulibus adscendentibus, foliis oblongis integerrimis planiusculis obtusis glabris subtus albicantibus, pedicellis elongatis, corollæ laciniis lanceolatis. *Pursh. Fl. Am. Sept.* 1. *p.* 263.

We do not enter into the consideration of the propriety or otherwise of separating OXYCOCCUS as a distinct genus from VACCINIUM. Most of the American species of Vaccinium belong to the class Decandria, but of the English species some are decandrous and some octandrous; yet, other characters forbid their separation.

Several authors have considered VACCINIUM *macrocarpon*, as a mere variety of V. *Oxycoccus;* but they are undoubtedly distinct, and always may be readily distinguished by the

the peduncles of the latter being terminal; growing for the most part two together; sometimes only one, and now and then three or four; whereas, in V. *macrocarpon*, the peduncles are always lateral; growing alternately from the axils of smaller leaves, or bractes, below the extremity of the branch. There is likewise, besides the difference in the foliage, a considerable diversity in their habits, the stems of V. *Oxycoccus* being entirely prostrate; whereas, in V. *macrocarpon*, the flowering branches are assurgent. Both species are cultivated with success in a soil, by no means damp, at the Fulham Nursery.

The American Cranberries are larger and fairer to the eye than the European, and by some they are preferred in tarts or preserves; but in our opinion the taste of the English Cranberry is pleasanter than that of the American.

Native of North America, from Canada to Virginia. Flowers with us in June and July. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne.

Wedgwood Sc.

PENTSTEMON DIGITALIS. FOX-GLOVE-LIKE PENTSTEMON.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* bilabiata, ventricosa. *Rudimentum* filamenti quinti superne barbatum. *Caps.* bilocularis.

Specific Character.

PENTSTEMON *Digitalis;* caule stricto foliisque lanceolatis amplexicaulibus glabris, panicula terminali trichotoma, corollis externe glanduloso-pilosis.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, three feet high, roundish, purple at the lower part, green above. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, undulate, toothed, stem-embracing; top-ones ovate-acuminate; bottom-ones very much narrowed at the base. *Flowers* in a very long, terminal, trichotomous panicle, white, with purple streaks on the inside. *Bractes* cordate-acuminate. *Peduncles* erect. *Pedicels* mostly three together. *Calyx* small, five-cleft: segments revolute, shorter than the contracted tube of the corolla. *Corolla* covered on the outside with short, glandular, viscid hairs: *Tube* contracted, channelled on the upper side. *Faux* bell-shaped, open at the mouth, and somewhat hairy. *Limb* two lipped: upper-lip bifid, with smaller revolute laciniæ: under-lip trifid, with larger laciniæ. *Fertile stamens* four, unequal: *Filaments* curved: *Anthers,* before the expansion of the flower, kidney-shaped, purple at the back, and yellow from the escaping pollen in front: *sterile filament* somewhat longer than the fertile; straight; thinly covered towards the point with deflexed hairs. *Germen* superior, bilocular:

bilocular: *style* curved at the point; scarcely so long as the stamens.

PENTSTEMON *Digitalis* is by far the finest species of this genus that we have seen, growing upright to more than three feet in height, and bearing a very large panicle of delicate white flowers, of which the size of our work would not admit half to be inserted.

Communicated by our friend ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. to whom the seeds were sent by Professor NUTTALL, in March, 1824, under the name which we have adopted, thinking it probable, that it may have been published by it in America; otherwise a substantive specific name should be confined to such species as have before constituted a different genus. A hardy perennial. Native of the Arkansa territory. Flowers in June and July.

In the outline figure on the left, the corolla is cut away to shew the stamens, the style, and the barren filament. The right hand outline figure represents one of the lowermost leaves.

N.2588.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Aug. 1825.

NARCISSUS MACLEAII. MACLEAY'S NARCISSUS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6, æqualia. *Nectarium* infundibuliforme, 1-phyllum. *Stam.* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *Macleaii ;* spatha uniflora (raro biflora), scapo compresso foliis lato-linearibus obtusis breviore, nectario cylindrico truncato subintegerrimo.

NARCISSUS *Macleaii ;* spatha 1—2-flora, scapo compresso subancipiti, petalis patentibus imbricatis tubo nectarioque cylindrico truncato integerrimo paulo longioribus. *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 792. sine icone.

NARCISSUS albus oblongo calice luteo præcox minor. *Park. Parad. p.* 73.

Old PARKINSON describes his "small early white Daffodill with a long cup," as follows:—"The leaves of this early Daffodill are broad, very green, and not whitish as others, three or four standing together, about a foot long or better, among which riseth up a green stalk, not full so high as the leaves, bearing one flower at the toppe thereof, of a reasonable bigness, but not so great as the later kinds, consisting of six white leaves, but not perfect white, having a shew of a cream colour appearing in them; in the middle is a long round yellow cup, about halfe an inch long or better."

From this description, we have very little hesitation in giving PARKINSON's plant as synonym of NARCISSUS *Macleaii*.

We

We have received specimens of this species, in different years, from the garden of our much respected friend Alexander Macleay, Esq. of Tulbester Lodge, Surry, but always with a single flowered scape, and a nectary or cup cylindrical and truncate, but not perfectly entire at the edge, being somewhat crenate, or at least undulate. It does, however, sometimes, though rarely, produce two flowers on the same stalk.

Supposed to have been brought from Smyrna.

N.2589.

J. Curtis Del.

Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, Aug. 1826.

SERRATULA PULCHELLA. PURPLE-SCALED SAW-WORT.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum s. villosum. *Cal.* imbricatus, cylindraceus, inermis. *Pappus* plumosus s. dentatus.

Specific Character.

SERRATULA *pulchella;* foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis sinuato-dentatis integerrimisve; terminali elongata, calycibus globosis: squamis coloratis laceris.

DESCR. *Stem* angular, grooved or fluted. *Leaves* pinnatifid, decurrent, scabrous on the upper surface, tomentose on the under: segments lanceolate, sinuate-dentate or quite entire; terminal one elongated. *Bractes* or uppermost leaves simple or slightly and imperfectly pinnatifid. *Flowers* grow in compound corymbs. *Calyx* globose: *scales* imbricate, with scarious, purple, fringed margins. External *floscules* female, with exserted revolute *stigmas*: internal or central ones apparently male: *anthers* black purple, with white *pollen*. *Pappus* plumose. *Receptacle* bristly.

We find no described species of SERRATULA which in any respect agrees with our plant except the SERRATULA *japonica* of THUNBERG, which appears by the description to have great affinity with it, but the flowers are described as growing in a compact panicle, whereas in our plant they grow in lax corymbs. Although the calyx is globose, not cylindrical; its general aspect as well as other characters declares it to be a true SERRATULA.

Communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. from the Bury Garden.

Garden. Mr. Denson, the curator, informs us, that the seeds were received from Mr. Fischer of the Gottingen Garden, under the name which we have adopted, and marked as coming from the Gorenki Garden. The seeds were sown in the autumn of 1823; one plant only was produced, which, in June, 1825, had twelve stems, each bearing a many-flowered corymb.

We find no species under this name in Dr. Fischer's Catalogue of the Gorenki Garden. A hardy perennial. Native country unknown.

Serratula *pulchella* appears to be a connecting link between Serratula and Jacea; we have indeed some doubts to which genus it ought to be referred.

N.2590.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Aug. 1825.

Wedderburn.

LOBELIA MINUTA. SMALL LOBELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Caps.* infera 2—s. 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *minuta ;* acaulis, cespitosa, foliis ovatis undulatis petiolatis, scapis erectis ebracteatis.

LOBELIA *minuta ;* foliis radicalibus ovatis, scapis capillaribus. *Lin. Mant.* 292. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 360. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 947. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 214. *n.* 54. *Schultes Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 55. *n.* 74. Vix Lobelia *minuta* Thunbergii.

LOBELIA *minuta ;* foliis cespitosis radicalibus: aliis ovatis obscure crenatis, aliis oblongo-spathulatis dentatis, scapis capillaribus. *Lam. Encycl. Bot.* 3. *p.* 587. *n.* 26. Exclusis synonymis.

We have before given a figure of a plant nearly related to this, under the name of LOBELIA *minima* (vide supra No. 2077) ; from which this differs in being stemless, the leaves all radical, and the scapes naked, or without bractes; in all which characters, it agrees with LINNÆUS's description of LOBELIA *minuta,* in his Mantissa altera.

The plant from which our drawing was made, was transmitted to us by our friend N. S. HODSON, Esq. from the Botanic Garden at Bury St. Edmunds. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers from June to September. Requires to be protected from frost, to be planted in a humid soil, and not too much exposed to the sun.

N 2591.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1825.

Dean sc.

THUNBERGIA ALATA. WINGED-LEAVED THUNBERGIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex (nunc simplex): exterior diphyllus; interior (nunc obsoletus aut nullus) 12-dentatus. *Cor.* campanulata. *Caps.* rostrata, 2-locularis.

Specific Character.

THUNBERGIA *alata*; scandens, foliis cordato-triangularibus sinuato-dentatis quinquenerviis: petiolis alatis.

DESCR. *Stem* climbing, square, hairy. *Leaves* opposite, dependant, nearly triangular, cordate, sinuate-dentate, five-nerved, rugose-veined and white-tomentose underneath, green and villous above: *petioles* the length of the leaves, winged to very near their insertion into the stem. *Pedunc*les axillary, one-flowered. *Calyx* of two cordate-acuminate, three-nerved, keeled leaflets: no observable internal calyx. *Corolla* one-petaled: *tube* curved, dilated upwards, purple: *limb* spreading, divided into five, nearly equal, rounded, cream-coloured *laciniæ*: faux black-purple. *Stamens* four, unequal, contained within the tube: *anthers* fimbriated. *Style* somewhat longer than the stamens; *Stigma* concave, one-lipped.

Our friend ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. who kindly communicated the plant from which our drawing was taken, received the seeds from the Mauritius, through Mr. TELFAIR, marked THUNBERGIA *alata* of BOJER, and stated to be a native of the islands of Zanzebar and Pomba, on the East coast of Africa.

We do not know that any description of THUNBERGIA *alata*

alata has been published, but the name under which the seeds were received, given it by Mr. Bojer, a German botanist, appears to us very appropriate.

We are informed by Mr. David Cameron, the head gardener at Bury Hill, that the seeds were sown last February, and the plant flowered in the stove, at Bury Hill, in the following June; it has probably, therefore, not a long abiding root. But its extraordinary beauty makes it a valuable acquisition to the stove.

N.2592.

CRINUM ELEGANS. ELEGANT CRINUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 2292 et No. 2463.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *elegans ;* bulbo ovato 6-unciali, foliis 3—4-pedalibus, lorato-lanceolatis, apice attenuato, flaccidis, vix 2 uncias latis, lætè viridibus ; scapo subtereti, declinato, foliis breviore, viridi ; spathâ 4-unciali, pallidâ, apice attenuato ; bracteis albicantibus ; umbellâ 14-florâ ; germine oblongo, viridi ; tubo $2\frac{1}{2}$-unciali, viridi, laciniis angustis, albis, $3\frac{1}{4}$-uncialibus ; stylo apicem versùs rubro, filamentis albis, vix longiore, laciniis breviore ; stigmate parvulo albo ; polline aureo.

CRINUM elegans ; *Dr. Carey, M. S. Nobis in Spec. Enum.* 2121. *Nobis in Append. p.* 22.

This plant, sent by DR. CAREY, flowered at Spofforth in September, 1824. Raised by seed from Rangoon, it rarely produces seed or offsets with him. Though of larger stature, it comes very near to C. *longifolium* and *lorifolium*. ROXB. Of those two, similar to each other in bulb and leaf, *longifolium* has fewer flowers, buds more erect, spathe smaller, withering earlier, peduncles more elongated (for neither have the germen permanently sessile), tube and limb shorter (in both, the tube is longer than the limb), laciniæ broader, less attenuated ; filaments white, equal with the style and limb (in lorifolium they are red halfway down, shorter than the style) ; stigma more fimbriated and divided ; scape flatter and less rigid ; umbel less diffused. *Elegans* differs from both, in having the limb longer than the tube, much longer than the style. The colour of its filaments and compactness of its umbel accords with longifolium

longifolium, and the slope of its scape seems to indicate, that it flowers likewise during inundations. C. *venustum*, with obtuser leaves, resembles it in growth and habit. We have not yet seen its flower. The Birman Crina are not easily cultivated. *Macrocarpon*, which grows near Rangoon, with very long narrow stiff leaves, laciniæ white, rather broader than those of *toxicarium*, and *erythrophyllum*, about the size of *longifolium*, with deep red leaves, are both lost at Calcutta; three bulbs of *procerum* perished at Spofforth, being impatient of wet amongst the leaves.

The more we consider the nice gradations by which the species of this extensive genus slide into each other, and the facility with which the most remote interbreed, the more difficulty we shall find in deciding what features constitute a specific difference, and the more we shall be led to view the whole genus, including the species formerly confounded with Amaryllis, as having branched from one original type. We are inclined to the same opinion of the whole genus Hippeastrum, and Gladiolus, as limited in this work. This view would lead to the further important question, whether, in Botany, the well-defined genera are not analogous to the species, the natural orders to the genera, in zoology. Two mule Crina have produced offspring at Spofforth, by the pollen of a third species, uniting in one produce the three different sections of the genus. C. *canaliculato-capense*, and *defixo-capense* were both fertilized by *careyanum*. The produce of G. *cardinali-blandus* impregnated by *hirsutus*, have flowered at Spofforth, perfect in organization, alike amongst themselves, and with a peculiar scent. To the nineteen sorts of hybrid Crina enumerated, Append. p. 27. may be added, besides the two above-mentioned, *scabro-erubescens*, *careyano-capense*, *corantyno-capense*, *forbesi-careyanum*, *flaccido-brevifolium*, *flaccido-canaliculatum*, *corantyno-canalyculatum*, *specioso-longifolium*, at Spofforth, and *zeylanico-americanum* at Highclere, where *scabro-erubescens* also was raised, making in all thirty different crosses. In these genera, the fertility of the mixt produce seems to be more or less perfect, according to the greater or less affinity of the parents. In hybrid Crina we have found the pollen generally imperfect; in Hippeastra never, but the germen often difficult to fertilize; in Gladioli the fertility is more complete, the deficiency, if any, being in the pollen. *W. H.*

N2593.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Sept. 1825.

ZEPHYRANTHES STRIATA. STRIPED ZEPHYRANTHES.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 2537.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ZEPHYRANTHES *striata;* foliis linearibus, pedalibus, subobtusis, canaliculatis, glabris, crassis, viridibus, recumbentibus; scapo 2-unciali, rubescente; spathâ rubescente, unciali, plus dimidio integrâ, apice bifido; germine vix $\frac{1}{4}$-unciali, viridi, sessili; tubo $\frac{1}{2}$-unciali, subinfundibuliformi, viridi-luteo, superficie lævi; laciniis $\frac{3}{4}$-uncialibus, internis albis vix $\frac{3}{8}$-unc. latis, externis roseo-striatis vix latioribus; stylo albo, laciniis dimidio breviore, filamentis longiore; stigmate trifido lobis brevibus gracilibus; filamentis decurrentibus, erectis, apice conniventibus, albis, tribus alternis $\frac{1}{8}$-unc. cæteris plus $\frac{1}{8}$-unc. stylo brevioribus; antheris $\frac{3}{8}$-unc. longis, inclinatis, polline aureo.

AMARYLLIS minuta? *Humboldt. Kunth. Syn.* 1. 285. *W. H.*

The subject of this article flowered at the Nursery of Mr. TATE, in Sloane Street, in June, having been brought from Mexico, by Mr. BULLOCK. It cannot be determined whether this plant is the AMARYLLIS *Minuta* of HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, from the brevity of the description in KUNTH, made, we believe, from a dried specimen. It is, however, most probably the same species, but even if that point could be ascertained, the name *minuta* would not be applicable to the plant when compared with other individuals of the genus Zephyranthes. It is distinguished from ZEPHYRANTHES *verecunda* by longer leaves, shorter scape,

scape, redder spathe, undivided for a greater length, tube smooth and not sulcate, smaller sepals, the outer striped with red and less uncate, slenderer style and stigma, and filaments shorter than the style. ZEPHYRANTHES *Atamasco* flowers in England in the open border. Z. *tubispatha* is too tender to succeed out of doors, but perhaps the Mexican species may prove hardy. Z. *striata* produces many offsets, which form a tuft of leaves, but the bulb from which the drawing was made, had only three leaves. The anthers though rather erect, are versatile. The flower of our specimen closed again completely at night, and reexpanded when placed in the sun the next morning. It would, perhaps, have opened wider if the weather had not been cold and gloomy. *W. H.*

---

a. Represents the style, and two of the filaments shewing their proportionate length and the position of the anthers, the filaments belonging to the outer sepals being the shortest.

ERRATUM.

No. 2578. l. 14 and 15. from the bottom, *for* Buphane, *read* Buphone.

N 2594.

W. Hobart Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth. Sept. 1825.

ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATA. KEELED-LEAVED ZEPHYRANTHES.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 2537.

Specific Character.

ZEPHYRANTHES *carinata*; bulbo ovato; foliis pedalibus, $\frac{5}{16}$-unciæ latis, canaliculatis, carinatis, subacutis, viridibus, prope basin rubris; scapo 6-unciali, tereti, subrubescente, prope basin rubro; spathâ $1\frac{1}{2}$-unciali, rubescente, latere uno dehiscente, basi tubulosâ, apice fenestrato [an aliquando bifido]; pedunculo viridi, $\frac{3}{4}$-unciali, spathâ obtecto; germine brevi, viridi, partim obtecto, loculis 24-spermis; tubo viridi, $\frac{3}{4}$-unciali; laciniis saturatè roseis, 2-uncialibus; exteris latioribus, uncatis, marginibus tubo imbricantibus; stylo robusto, declinato, albo, semunciam laciniis breviore; stigmate albo, lobis brevibus, crassis, recurvis; filamentis albis, erectis, apice conniventibus, basi gibbosis, decurrentibus, iis quæ laciniis interioribus apponuntur longioribus, $\frac{3}{4}$-unciæ stylo brevioribus; antheris linearibus, $\frac{3}{4}$-uncialibus, exteriùs inclinatis, apice curvatis, versatilibus, infra medium affixis; polline aureo. *W. H.*

This beautiful species of Zephyranthes was introduced into this country by Mr. BULLOCK from Mexico, together with Z. *verecunda* and *striata*. Our specimen was from the Nursery of Mr. TATE in Sloane Street, where it flowered the first week in July, having been placed in a hot-bed-frame. It endures the winter with us in the greenhouse, but has not yet been tried out of doors. The offsets of this species diverge obliquely, so that their leaves pierce the ground at some distance from the parent, forming a circle

circle of satellites round it, as if the plant were stoloniferous, which is not however the case, instead of making a close tuft like *striata, tubispatha, &c.* Its leaves are also much broader, and strongly nerved, so as to form a sort of keel on the back. Mr. LINDLEY has quoted A. *minuta* as a synonym to Z. *grandiflora,* but we conceive it impossible that the name *minuta* should have been applied to a species a foot high, with a flower three inches long, especially as it was given with reference to the associated bulb, A. *nervosa.*

Z. *carinata* differs from Z. *grandiflora* Bot. Reg. 902. in having much broader leaves, not smooth on both sides, but strongly nerved or keeled underneath, a spathe longer than the peduncle, and the corolla divided two-thirds of its length, which in that species is said to be divided less than half its length. In that article the flower of *grandiflora* has a long peduncle exceeding the spathe, but the capsule is described as nearly sessile, and covered by the spathe like that of *verecunda* and *striata.* We hear from Mr. LINDLEY, that the figure of *grandiflora* was made from Sir A. HUME's plant, the description of the seed and capsule from a bulb belonging to the Horticultural Society, which perfected its seed from a flower of which the corolla had been injured and abortive, to which circumstance he attributed the shortness of its peduncle. It remains to be ascertained, whether those two bulbs were actually of one species; which we doubt. The foliage of that which produced the seed, is spirally twisted, and similar to that of *verecunda* and *striata.* It is the habit of *Amaryllideæ* to elongate the peduncle, and we have never seen an instance from any accident of a pedunculated species in that natural order producing a subsessile capsule. Our Z. *carinata* may be at once recognized by the breadth of its foliage, strongly ribbed underneath.

After our sketch had been made the flower expanded wider in the sun and became less erect.

The dissection represents the filaments and style with the inside of the tube. *W. H.*

Since this article was prepared, we have had an opportunity of observing another specimen of Z. *Carinata* in perfection, at Spofforth, without the pot being moved so as to affect the attitude of the flower; and we find the corolla quite as much declined as that of Z. *rosea* No. 2537. It continued several days beautifully expanded, with the points of the petals reflex, the lower part of the petals drawing closer together at night. The three lower petals were rather protruded, and during the first day the lowest inner petal remained straight and more erect. The point of the spathe was in this specimen also fenestrate or looped, not bifid. *W. H.*

N2595.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Sept. 1. 1825

WALDSTEINIA GEOIDES. AVENS-LIKE WALDSTEINIA.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 10-fidus, laciniis alternis minoribus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 2, (nunc 4) obovata.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

WALDSTEINIA geoides. *Willd. Nov. Act. Soc. Nat. Scrut. Berol.* 2. *p.* 106. *t.* 4. *f.* 1. *Ejusdem Spec. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1007. *Hort. Kew. edit. alt.* 3. *p.* 204. *Waldst. et. Keitab. Pl. rar. Hung.* 1. *p.* 79. *t.* 77.

DESCR. *Radical leaves* petiolated, five-lobed: *lobes* irregularly incised, serrate, rugose-veined and tomentose on the under surface, and slightly hairy on the upper. *Cauline leaves* three-lobed, incised, serrate, subsessile. *Stem* ascendant, branched towards the top. *Stipules* small, entire, acute. *Peduncles* terminal, generally two together. *Calyx* ten-cleft: alternate segments very small, and subulate, the others much larger, lanceolate. *Petals* 5, yellow, nearly orbicular. *Stamens* many, shorter than the petals. *Germens* generally two, sometimes four. *Styles* erect, somewhat curved outwards. *Stigma* simple. *Seeds* surrounded by the persistent filaments, obovate, surmounted by the styles, longer than the seeds, which sometimes, but not always, fall off as soon as the seeds are ripe.

We received flowering specimens of this rare and hardy perennial from the Botanic Garden, at Bury St. Edmund's, in May, 1823, from which our drawing was taken, and again in seed last year.

It

It was introduced into the Kew Garden, by the late Mr. George Don, in 1804. Flowers in May, June, and July. Native of the shady woods of Hungary.

The upper outline figure represents the calyx and seeds somewhat magnified, the lower still more magnified figure, the two seeds surmounted by their styles and attached to the receptacle, the other parts being removed.

N 2596.

HALLIA IMBRICATA. TILED HALLIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, regularis. *Legumen* monospermum, bivalve.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HALLIA *imbricata ;* foliis cordato-ovatis convolutis imbricatis, floribus axillaribus sessilibus. *Thunb. Prodr.* 131. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1170.

HEDYSARUM *imbricatum ;* foliis simplicibus cordatis sessilibus stipulatis ; superioribus imbricatis floriferis. *Thunb. Nov. Act. Upsal.* 6. *p.* 42. *t.* 1. *f.* 2. *Lin. Suppl.* 330.

DESCR. *Stem.* suffruticose, decumbent. *Leaves* alternate, ovate, subcordate, sessile, ciliated at the margins and along the mid-rib, imbricate towards the extremities of the branches. *Stipules* two at the base of each leaf, scariose, ovate, hairy, persistent even after the leaves fall off. *Flowers* violet-coloured, solitary, subsessile, in the bosom of each leaf, by the folding together of the sides of which they are often quite concealed. *Calyx* 2-lipped : *upper-lip* two toothed : *lower-lip* 3-toothed, the middle tooth smaller than the others. *Bractes* two, very small at the base of the calyx. *Corolla* papilionaceous : vexillum, alæ, and carina of equal length. *Stamens* diadelphous $\frac{1}{10}$. *Style* incurved at the point : *stigma* villous. *Legumen* oval, 1-seeded.

This species of HALLIA is not recorded in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in June and July. Requires the protection of the Greenhouse in winter. Communicated by Mr. TATE, from his Nursery, in Sloane Street.

N2597.

W. Herbert. Del.

Pubd by J. Curtis. Walworth. 1st Sept 1825.

Waddell Sc

HABRANTHUS BIFIDUS. TWO-CLEFT

HABRANTHUS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Scapus et *pedunculi* cavi. *Flores* declinati. *Germen* mediâ parte constrictum, summâ latius. *Tubus corollæ* æqualis, fauce clausâ. *Genitalia* fasciculata, declinata, sursum curvata. *Filamenta* tubi fauci inserta, alterna disparia inter se discrepantia. *Antheræ* incumbentes, versatiles. *Capsula* trisulca, trilocularis, trivalvis. *Ovula* biseriatim cumulata. *Semina* complanata, testâ nigrâ.

Plantæ bulbo rotundo, vel oblongo, vel mediâ parte constricto, tunicâ exteriore nigrâ; foliis paucis, angustis, flaccidis, bifariis; scapo præcoce, 1—pauci-floro; floribus sub sole apertioribus. Habitant Americam meridionalem. Ab Hippeastro *tubo non subtùs abbreviato, a* Zephyranthe *genitalibus declinatis, fasciculatis, et filamentorum quaternâ discrepantiâ, facillimè dignoscuntur.*

Specific Character.

HABRANTHUS *bifidus;* bulbo rotundo, nigro; foliis angustis, pedalibus; scapo 4-floro, viridi; floribus successivis; spathâ bifidâ, viridescente, $2\frac{1}{4}$-unciali, bracteis filiformibus; pedunculis viridescentibus, $1\frac{3}{4}$-uncialibus; germine viridi, $\frac{1}{8}$-unciali, loculis 24-spermis; laciniis $1\frac{3}{4}$-uncialibus, roseis, lineâ prope basin extrà viridi intus albescente notatis, exterarum duâbus angustioribus, interiorum duâbus latioribus, exteris uncatis; tubo viridi, $\frac{1}{8}$-unc. membranâ barbatâ clauso; filamentis albis; iis, quæ laciniis interioribus apponuntur, longioribus, imo minùs producto; quæ exteris, brevioribus, summo minùs abbreviato; antheris brevibus, luteis;

luteis ; stylo filamentis longiore, laciniis $\frac{1}{4}$-unc. breviore ; stigmate trifido, lobis brevibus. *W. H.*

This four-flowered species is named from its long two-cleft spathe. It was imported by Lord Carnarvon from Buenos Ayres ; and, with it, another four-flowered species which we propose to call H. *spathaceus*, appearing by the dry specimens, which accompanied the bulbs, to have large purplish flowers, and a very broad spathe split on one side only. We believe that we have besides two other undescribed species of Habranthus. The flowers of this genus expand in the sun, and probably those of H. *bifidus* are at times much more open, than when our sketch was made from a fresh specimen, carefully brought to us in a tin box, by J. R. Gowen, Esq. from Highclere. It was scentless. When the flowers of H. bifidus are full blown, the anthers seem to hang by the middle, but earlier they are seen to be attached nearer one end. The two upper lateral segments of the corolla are the broadest, the two lower laterals the narrowest, those opposite being equal.

All the species of Habranthus appear to thrive in the greenhouse, but do not succeed well out of doors. A little artificial heat during the period of rest promotes the flowering of these, and indeed of all the tender bulbs, which like Amaryllis *Belladonna* produce their blossoms before the leaves. We have subjoined, as subsidiary to the generic character, those features which appear to belong to all the species of the genus, but do not limit it necessarily.

The bulbs of all the species of Habranthus are nearly round when imported. After having been potted a year, they generally become elongated, sometimes to the length of six inches, and constricted in one place or more. We suspect that this singular habit, which seems peculiar to the genus, is an effort of nature to withdraw the bulb to a greater depth, and that the long neck would become attenuated gradually, if it remained longer undisturbed. *W. H.*

---

a. Represents the inside of the lowest sepal detached. *b*. the filaments and style. *c*. a seed. *d*. the germen magnified, shewing the inside of one of the cells containing 24 ovules.

N.2598.

1.

2

J. Curtis. Del.

Pubd by J. Curtis. Walworth. Sept 1 1815.

Waddell Sc

Stylidium adnatum. β. One-celled Stylidium.

****

Class and Order.

Gynandria Diandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. bilabiatus. *Cor.* irregularis, 5-fida, lacinià quintâ (Labello) dissimili, minore, deflexâ (rarò porrectâ), reliquis patentibus (raró geminatim cohærentibus). *Columna* reclinata duplici flexurâ; *Antheris* bilobis: lobis divaricatissimis; *stigmate* obtuso, indiviso. *Caps.* 2-locularis, dissepimento supernè quandoque incompleto. R. Brown.

Specific Character and Synonym.

Sect. II. D.

Stylidium *adnatum;* foliis cuneato-linearibus, spica subcomposita: partialibus paucifloris, labello inappendiculato, capsulis angulato-linearibus: loculo postico angustissimo vacuo adhærente. *R. Brown Mss.*

Stylidium adnatum. *Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 572.

(β.) *spica pedunculata, caulibus partialibus indivisis.* Br.

"It is possible that the plant here figured" Mr. Brown observes, "may belong to a species different from S. *adnatum*, whose spike is generally sessile, and more subdivided; I am inclined, however, to unite them, and to add, as a third variety, S. *propinquum*, which was taken up from imperfect materials.

"In the section of the genus to which S. *adnatum* belongs, the best specific differences are found in modifications of the structure of the capsule, and by these alone the species at present known may be readily determined.

"Thus in S. *breviscapum* the cells and valves of the capsule are in form and contents perfectly equal, as in the other

other sections of the genus. In *fasciculatum* the cells are dissimilar in form, but of nearly equal size, and both fertile. In *falcatum* the posterior cell, still more different in form, is also considerably reduced in width and entirely without ovula, nor is it, as I have stated in the specific character, fertile. Lastly, in *adnatum*, of which I am now disposed to consider *propinquum* a variety, the posterior cell is not only entirely destitute of ovula, but is reduced to a capillary tube, which continues to adhere to the fertile cell.

" From this series of species, in which the upper or posterior cell is gradually obliterated, we are led to the true explanation of the structure of LYSIPOMIA. This genus, belonging to *Lobeliaceæ*, is described by M. KUNTH, as having a single parietal placenta; it may, however, be regarded as having a septum so closely pressed to the upper side of the capsule as to leave no manifest cavity, and consequently produces ovula on one side only." BROWN *Mss.*

The genera STYLIDIUM, LEVENHOOKIA and FORSTERA form Mr. BROWN's natural order of *Stylideæ;* since adopted by JUSSIEU, in the 18th volume of the Annâles du Muséum. By the separation of *Lobeliaceæ, Goodenoviæ* and *Stylideæ* from the *Campanulaceæ*, the genera belonging to each, as Mr. BROWN observes, are more readily defined, and the attention of Botanists better directed to the very singular structure of these tribes.

We have before given two species of this very curious genus. For the present one, a native of King George's, Sound, on the South coast of New Holland, we are again indebted to our friend ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. who communicated a flowering plant in June, in the present year.

All the STYLIDIA require to be protected from frost, and some of them flower the better for the assistance of a little artificial heat.

N. 2599.

W Herbert Del

Pub by J Curtis Watmorth, Sept 1st 1823

Wandsworth

TIGRIDIA HERBERTI. MR. GEORGE HERBERT'S TIGER-FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-phylla. *Calyx* o. *Petala* 6, basi urceolata. *Filamentum* columnare, stylum adnatum circum-amplectens. *Antheræ* erectæ, sessiles. *Capsula* 3-locularis, 3-valvis, polysperma, infera. *Semina* compressione angularia.

Specific Character.

TIGRIDIA *Herberti;* bulbo unciali, acutè ovato; foliis plicatis, radicalibus et cauli insidentibus, oblongo-lanceolatis, acutis; cauli bipedali, flexuoso, subglauco, bifurcato, ramoso, bracteato, ramulis 4-uncialibus unifloribus; spathâ viridi, folio exteriore breviore; pedunculis spathâ longioribus; germine viridi, oblongo-obovato, trigono; laciniis 2-uncialibus, imâ parte urceolatâ, purpurâ minutissimè notatâ; tribus exterioribus latioribus, obscurè aurantiacis, lineâ atro-purpureâ, mediâ parte compressis, extremâ dilatatis; interioribus mediâ parte incurvatis, summâ recurvatis, apice valde reflexo; columnâ brevissimâ, antheris sessilibus erectis, polline obscurè viridescente, stigmatibus atro-purpureis, erectis, conniventibus, bilobis, lobis trifidis, apice interno acuminato pallido, externo breviore obtuso, tertio exteriùs decurvato; capsulâ polyspermâ; seminibus parvis, subfuscis. *W. H.*

This beautiful species of Tigridia produced a long succession of flowers at Spofforth, in June and July, having been imported from Buenos Ayres. Plants apparently of the same species have been also raised there from Brazilian seeds.

seeds. All the stems produced at Spofforth are bifurcate, with two bractes at the fork, and each limb terminates in from three to six branches three or four inches long, accompanied by about as many bractes; each branch bearing a terminal flower on a peduncle a little longer than the spathe. The column, which in TIGRIDIA *pavonia* is very long, in this species is very short, the base of the anthers being almost in contact with the corolla: the pollen is borne upon their edges. The outer petals are not much unlike in form to those of T. *pavonia;* but the inner ones are most singularly curved inwards in the middle part, with the upper part curved backwards, and the point reflected under the flower so as almost to touch the germen. The form of the stigmas is not less singular; they are two-lobed, each lobe being trifid, the outer point shorter and obtuse; the inner acuminate and horned, the third curved downwards outwardly. The bulbs were planted in peat, and kept in the greenhouse, where they retained their leaves, during the winter, and were placed in the open air in May. They will probably thrive in the open border, if taken up in the winter. *W. H.*

We had prepared this article for the press under the name of T. *ramosa,* but having learnt from Mr. LINDLEY, that he was about to describe the same species under the name *Herberti,* in compliment to the memory of the late Hon. and Rev. GEORGE HERBERT, deeply lamented by the many to whom he was dear, in whose conservatory at Burghclere it flowered for the first time in Europe, in the Autumn of 1824, we have not hesitated to adopt his name.

---

a. Represents the column with the anthers and stigmas a little magnified. *b*. one of the stigmas magnified. *c*. a seed of the natural size.

N.2600.

H. Barraud Del.

Pub.by.S.Curtis.Walworth.Sept.1825.

LECHENAULTIA FORMOSA. HANDSOME LECHENAULTIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus. *Cor.* tubo hinc longitudinaliter fisso. *Antheræ* sub anthesin cohærentes. *Pollinis* granula composita. *Stigma* obsoletum, in fundo indusii bilabiati, *Capsula* prismatica, bilocularis, 4-valvis, valvis oppositis medio septiferis. *Sem.* cubica v. cylindracea, nucamentacea.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LECHENAULTIA *formosa;* floribus axillaribus solitariis ebracteatis nutantibus, corollis bilabiatis glabris. *Brown Prodr. p.* 581. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg. v.* 5. *p.* 34.

DESCR. A small heath-like shrub. *Leaves* scattered, linear, scarcely half an inch long, recurved, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, nodding, of a deep orange colour, tinged with purplish red. *Germen* inferior, linear, about an inch long, recurved, purple, resembling a peduncle. *Calyx* 5-cleft; segments like the leaves, but smaller, recurved. *Tube* of the *Corolla* split at the back: *border* 2-lipped: *upper-lip* 2-lobed: lobes oblique, erect, united at the point and mucronate: *Lower-lip* 3-lobed: lobes large, reflexed, obcordate with a small mucro in the sinus. *Stamens* 5, at the bottom of the tube: *filaments* woolly: *Anthers* after defloresence oblong. *Style* longer than the tube. Stigma (*Indusium* or vest surrounding the true stigma, according to BROWN) 2-lipped; one lip pubescent, the other naked, filled with pollen which appeared to the naked eye globular.

LECHENAULTIA belongs to the natural order of *Goodenoviæ*, a family first established by Mr. BROWN, in his invaluable Prodromus. The name was given by him in honour of his friend M. LESCHENAULT, Botanist, to BAUDEN's expedition, who has since travelled much in the East Indies, and is at present, we believe, director of the botanical establishment at Cayenne.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. from his very interesting collection at Bury Hill, early in last July. We are informed that the plant was raised from New Holland seeds, given to Mr. BARCLAY by Mr. HOARE. According to Mr. BROWN, it is a native of Lucky Bay, on the South coast, but is not found in New South Wales. It is most probable, therefore, that the seeds, both of this plant and of STYLIDIUM *adnatum* came to this country through the means of FRANCIS HENCHMAN, Esq. who, at a very great expence, sent Mr. BAXTER, late gardener to the Count DE VANDES, to that part of the country where LECHENAULTIA *formosa* was found, and where no other collector has of late years been.

We were favoured, on the same day, with a plant of this species, from Mr. MACKAY, of the Belgrave Nursery in the King's Road, raised from seeds gathered in Lucky Bay, by Mr. HENCHMAN's collector.

N2601

Published by J. Sowerby, Wadsworth, Oct. 1. 18..

Waddell Sc.

COTYLEDON CORUSCANS. SPARKLING NAVEL-WORT.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COTYLEDON *coruscans;* foliis cuneato-oblongis acuminatis marginibus crassis incurvatis, floribus umbellatim paniculatis pendentibus.

COTYLEDON *coruscans;* foliis oblongis subcuspidatis viridibus, ad solem undique micantibus marginibus sursum singulariter incurvantibus. *Haworth Succ. Suppl. p.* 21.

COTYLEDON africana frutescens folio longo et angusto, flore flavescente. *Commel rar.* 23. *t.* 23 ? C. spuriæ proxima.

DESCR. *Leaves* aggregate, fleshy, oblong, somewhat wedge-shaped, being broader at the base, and narrowing upwards, channelled on the upper surface, margins very thick and incurved, terminated with a purple mucro. *Scape* above a foot long, rounded, purplish, nearly naked, having only three or four membranaceous scales or bractes. *Flowers* in an umbel-formed panicle, pendulous, orange-red, becoming deeper with age. *Calyx* five-cleft: segments acute, closely embracing the base of the *Corolla,* which is monopetalous, an inch and half long; *tube* nearly cylindrical: laciniæ of the *limb* revolute, lanceolate. *Nectariferous scales* at the base of the germens, five, concave. *Stamens* 10: Filaments inserted at the bottom of the tube, hairy near their insertion. *Anthers* yellow, before dehiscence four-cornered, erect. *Germens* five, gradually narrowed into

into five *styles*, recurved at the point, becoming longer than the stamens: *Stigmas* simple, acute.

This species is certainly very nearly related to COTYLEDON *spuria*; and if we were sure that the synonym from COMMELIN, referred to by LINNÆUS and in Hortus Kewensis were correct, we should not much hesitate to refer it to that species; but Mr. HAWORTH rejects that synonym for *spuria*; but when he applies it to our *curviflora* (supra 2044), it is surely without any good reason, as COMMELIN's figure represents the leaves to be channelled, with incurved margins, which, in *curviflora* are semicylindrical, and the flowers have very little resemblance; the form of both the calyx and corolla being quite different.

Our drawing of this fine plant was taken in April last, at Mr. HOOD's fine collection, at South-Lambeth.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires the protection of the greenhouse, or dry stove.

N. 2602.

Curtis Del.

Publ by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1825.

Waddell Sc.

METROSIDEROS VIRIDIFLORA. GREEN-FLOWERED METROSIDEROS.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, semisuperus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* longissima, exserta. *Stigma* simplex. *Caps.* 3- vel 4-locularis.

Specific Character.

METROSIDEROS *viridiflora ;* spicis terminalibus, foliis alternis lanceolatis rigidis pungentibus, petiolis adpressis, staminibus deflexis corolla quater longioribus.

This species, which appears to us to be an undescribed one, approaches very near to M. *saligna ;* but differs in having less flexile branches, leaves quite smooth, darker green, smaller, more rigid and pungent, not so much narrowed at the base, and more evidently petioled; calyx, corolla, and stamens all green; the latter much longer, and pointing downwards. The flowers grow in a crowded spike, at first quite at the extremity ; the terminal shoot not appearing till some time after the flowers are fully expanded.

This handsome shrub was raised from seeds by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME and MILNE, of the Fulham Nursery, and communicated in flower last June.

Native of New Holland. Appears to be a hardy greenhouse shrub, which can be propagated by cuttings ; but whether it is equally hardy with M. *saligna* has not been as yet ascertained.

N2603.

OPLOTHECA FLORIDANA. FLORIDA OPLOTHECA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx semiquinquefidus, bibracteatus. *Corolla* nulla (nisi nectarium velis). *Nectarium* (vel filamenta coalita) tubulosum, 5-dentatum. *Antheræ* 5, in ore tubi sessiles, dentibus alternantes. *Utriculus* 1-spermus. *Stylus* indivisus: *Stigma* capitatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OPLOTHECA *floridana*; caule erecto, spicis confertis oppositis; inferioribus distantibus, calycibus globosis densissime lanatis.

OPLOTHECA floridana. *Nuttall. Gen. Pl. Amer.* 2. *p.* 78. *Barton Fl. Amer.* 2. *p.* 67. *t.* 59.

GEMPHRENA *floridana*; caule erecto glanduloso, foliis lanceolatis acutis pilosis, spicis paniculatis remotis oppositis. *Sprengel Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 824.

GEMPHRENA lanata. *Humb. Bompl. et Kunth. Nov. Pl. Gen. et Sp.* 2. *p.* 162.?

DESC. *Stem* erect, clothed with short brown glandular hairs. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, undulate, narrowed towards the base, subsessile: lower ones oblong-oval, obtuse, petioled, covered with a soft pubescence on the upper, and with silky adpressed hairs on the under side. Peduncles long, straight, rounded, without leaves, villous. *Flowers* terminal, in crowded opposite spikes: lower spikes distant. *Calyx* tubular, five-cleft: *tube* globular, white, woolly; *segments* spreading, with two concave diaphanous scales, or bractes, closely embracing the base of the calyx. *Nectarium* tubular

bular, 5-toothed: tube nearly cylindrical: teeth spreading. *Anthers* five, apparently sessile at the mouth of the tube of the nectarium, and alternate with its teeth. The nectarium is supposed, perhaps justly, by some botanists to be composed of the united filaments. *Germen* oval, superior: *style* undivided: *stigma* capitate, appearing scaly, or lobular when magnified.

OPLOTHECA* belongs to the natural order of *Amaranthaceæ*, and has been established as a genus by Professor NUTTALL, who unites with it, as a second species, the GOMPHRENA *interrupta*; GOMPHRENA *Humboldtiana* of ROEMER and SCHULTES, the *lanata* of KUNTH, if it should not turn out to be the same, will certainly make a third. It is distinguished from GOMPHRENA chiefly by the form of the stigma.

Native of North America. Found on the banks of the Altamaho, by Dr. BALDWIN; on the sandy beach of the Arkansa, by Professor NUTTALL.

Communicated by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. of Bury Hill, in September, 1824. It was raised from seeds given to Mr. BARCLAY, by Mr. NUTTALL.

---

* From οπλον armour and θηκη, a sheath, in allusion to the seed of this plant being protected in an armed sheath. NUTT.

The outline figure, on the left hand, represents the *calyx* displayed to shew the *nectarium* within, and the *bractes*, or concave scales at its base (the outer calyx of Nuttall); and that on the right hand, the *nectarium*, also laid open, to shew the insertion of the *anthers* and the *germen*, *style* and *stigma*. Both figures are considerably magnified.

T. Curtis Del. Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Oct. 1815. Wedd. sc.

NOLANA PARADOXA. VIOLET-COLOURED NOLANA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stylus* inter germina. *Nuces* 5, 2—4-loculares.

Specific Character and Synonym.

NOLANA *paradoxa ;* caulibus prostratis hirsutis, calycibus sæpius triangularibus, corollis infundibuliformi-campanulatis.

NOLANA *paradoxa ;* caule prostrato et foliis ovatis obtusis petiolatis pilosis, calycis laciniis triangularibus, nuculis cumulatis monospermis. *Lindley in Bot. Reg. n.* 865.

We examined several flowers of this plant at different times, but in all we found five germens, united together, and seated on a glandular five-lobed receptacle. In no instance did we meet with any thing like what is described in the Botanical Register ; so that we suspect the specimen examined by Mr. LINDLEY may have been a monstrosity. The principal difference we could observe in this species from NOLANA *prostrata* existed in the calyx and corolla. In NOLANA *paradoxa* the *calyx* was very generally, in an early stage, divided only into two navicular segments, one of them with one, and the other with two sharp keels : in a later stage, these segments often split at the keels, when the calyx becomes five-cleft, differing from that of *prostrata* only in the want of the spur-like processes towards the base. The *corolla* in our present plant is larger, more funnel-shaped, and of a bright violet colour, with a white star

star in the centre: in *prostrata*, the limb is more patent, the colour a pale blue, with dark purple streaks, radiating from the centre. The *stems* of *paradoxa* are stronger, and more pubescent, the central one sometimes growing upright, and becoming woody. Mr. David Cameron, the head gardener at Bury Hill, informed us, that one which he planted out in a border in May last, had, by the latter end of August, covered a space of four feet diameter.

Our drawing was taken at the collection of the late John Walker, Esq. in May, 1823, where it was raised from seeds, imported from Chili, by Mr. Francis Place. But we had no opportunity of examining the plant particularly, and comparing it with *prostrata*, till we received specimens of both species from Bury Hill in August last.

N.2605.

Drawn. Del

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Oct. 1825.

Weddell Sc.

ORIGANUM MARU. LAVENDER-SCENTED MARJORAM.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Strobilus tetragonus, spicatus, calyces colligens. *Corollæ* labium superius erectum planum; inferius tripartitum, laciniis æqualibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORIGANUM *Maru*; spicis hirsutis, foliis ovatis tomentosis sessilibus. *Sp. Pl.* 825. Excluso synonymo Tournefortii. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 137. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 129. *n.* 14. *Smith in Rees. Cyclop. in loco. Lam. Encycl. Bot.* 4. *p.* 608. *n.* 11.

MAJORANA cretica, rotundifolia, Lavandulæ odore, capitulis minoribus incanis, flore purpurascente. *Tournef. Cor.* 13. ex auctoritate Ill. Smith. l. c.

MARU creticum. *Alpin. Exot.* 289. *t.* 288.

M. POIRÉT, in the supplement to the Encyclopédie, expresses a doubt, whether this species is not the same as the *ægyptiacum*, which doubt has probably arisen from the examination of the synonyms, in which, according to Dr. SOLANDER, LINNÆUS has confounded at least three different species.

From the specimen of *ægyptiacum* in the Banksian Herbarium, which agrees with that in our own, ORIGANUM *Maru* differs extremely, the capitula in that being crowded together on very short peduncles, and the spaces between the leaves, which are petioled, being much shorter.

There is a rigidity and nakedness in our plant, which at

at first sight distinguishes it from all the other species of the genus. That our figure represents the real ORIGANUM *Maru* we have the authority of Sir JAMES E. SMITH, having compared it with his authenticated specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, collected by the late Professor SIBTHORPE.

Perennial. Native of the Sphaciotic mountains in Crete. Requires to be protected from frost. Not recorded in Hortus Kewensis; nor in any of the later catalogues of our gardens, that we have seen.

The specimen from which our drawing was taken was communicated by Mr. HODSON, from the Botanic Garden at Bury St. Edmunds, in August, 1823.

N 2606.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Oct. 182.

Caladium seguinum, β. maculatum. Poisonous Caladium, or Dumb Cane.

Class and Order.

Monœcia Polyandria.

Generic Character.

Masc. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* o. *Antheræ* peltatæ, multiloculares, in spicam ad apicem spadicis compositæ.

Fem. *Cal* o. *Cor.* o. *Germina* ad basin spadicis inserta. *Stylus* o. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Caladium *seguinum;* caulescens, suberectum, foliis oblongis cuspidatis, spadice spatha oblonga breviore. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 4. 90. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. 312.

Caladium seguinum. *Vent. Cels.* 30.

Arum *seguinum;* caulescens, suberectum, foliis lanceolato-ovatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1371. *Jacq. Amer. p.* 239. *t.* 151. *Mill. Ic. p.* 197. *t.* 295.

Arum caule erecto geniculato inferne nudo, foliis oblongo-ovatis. *Browne Jam. p.* 331.

Arum caule geniculato, cannæ indicæ foliis, summis labris degustantes mutos reddens. *Sloane Hist. Jam.* 1. *p.* 168.

Arum caulescens Cannæ indicæ foliis. *Plum. Amer. p.* 45. *t.* 61.

Mr. Anderson, the curator of the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea, has three different varieties, or perhaps species under the name of Dumb Cane. The one here figured does not appear to be specifically different from that figured by Philip Miller, but to have just the same relation to it, as the spotted Arum has to the plain variety. But a third kind in the same collection may perhaps be considered

considered to be a distinct species, having broad-oval leaves, and stronger parallel ribs on the under side, running obliquely from the mid-rib to the margins.

Many of the plants of the family of *Aröidæ* are very acrid; but this perhaps exceeds them all in this quality. Sir HANS SLOANE, in his History of Jamaica, gives the following account of the reason of the name by which it is known in the West Indies.

"If one cut this Cane with a knife and put the tip of the tongue to it, it makes a very painful sensation, and occasions such a very great irritation on the salivary ducts, that they presently swell, so that the person cannot speak, and do nothing for some time but void spittle to a great degree, or salivate, which in some time goes off; in this, doing, in a greater degree, what European Arum does in a lesser; and from this its quality, and being jointed, this Arum is called DUMB CANE."

It is said, that the masters sometimes inflict a severe punishment upon their slaves, by rubbing their mouths with this plant. It is, also, an ingredient in the highly acrimonious liquid used in the preparation of sugar.

Native of the West Indies, and the tropical part of the continent of America, growing in marshy places, where it attains the height of five or six feet. Cultivated in the stove.

Flowers at different seasons. Our specimen was communicated by Mr. ANDERSON in March in the present year.

The Outline figure shews the spadix, with the spathe removed; in which the male flowers are seen at the upper part, and the female at the lower.

AMARYLLIDEARUM SYNOPSIS.

****

§ I. AMARYLLIDIFORMES. *Scapus solidus. Tubi faux arcta. Semina carnosa.*

1. CRINUM. *Folia* basi tubulosa. *Germen* medio crassius. *Tubus* cylindricus, germine gracilior. *Filamenta* extra tubum inserta; plus minus declinata, recurvata. *Antheræ* incumbentes. *Stigma* trigonum aut trifidum. *Capsula* difformis, sine valvis aut sulcis, dissepimentis obsoletis.
2. AMMOCHARIS. *Folia* basi non tubulosa. *Antheræ* breves, polline minuto. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex aut bifidum. *Capsula* turbinata, trilocularis, trisulca, trivalvis. *Cætera ut in Crino, cui propinquissimum.*
3. BUPHONE. *Spatha* bifolia. *Tubus* cylindricus. *Laciniæ* patentes. *Filamenta* extra tubum inserta, erecta, distantia. *Stigma* apex simplicissimus. *Capsula* turbinata, trilocularis, trisulca, trivalvis. *Fructu ad Ammocharin, flore ad Hæmanthum* § II. *approximatur.*
4. HÆMANTHUS, § I. *Spatha* erecta, polyphylla, crassa, sæpe colorata. *Tubus* rectus, ventricosus. *Laciniæ* suberectæ vel conniventes. *Filamenta* tubo summo inserta, erecta. *Antheræ* suberectæ. *Stigma* attenuatum, simplex aut minutissimè divisum. *Capsula* loculis monospermis, dissepimentis obsoletis, sæpe colorata. § II. *Spatha* trifolia, patens. Tubus cylindricus. Laciniæ patentes. Filamenta recta, distantia. *Species una, H. multiflora.*
5. AMARYLLIS. *Germen* trigonè obovatum. *Tubus* et *limbus* infundibuliformes. *Filamenta* extra tubum inserta, fasciculata, declinata, recurvata. *Stigma* trigonum, fimbriatum. *Capsula* trilocularis, trivalvis, hians.
6. BRUNSVIGIA. *Tubus* angustè infundibuliformis. *Limbus* sursùm curvatus. *Filamenta* extra tubum inserta, declinata, recurvata. *Capsula* trigona, trilocularis, trisulca, trivalvis.

7. Imhofia. *Germen* obovatum. *Tubus* cylindricus: *Limbus* patentissimè reflexus. *Filamenta* fasciculata, erecta. *Species una, Brunsvigia marginata, Jacquin.*
8. Nerine. *Tubus* nullus. *Laciniæ* reflexæ. *Filamenta* basi gibbosâ monadelphâ. *Stigma* trifidum. § I. Corollâ regulari. § II. Corollâ distortâ.
9. Strumaria. *Stylus* pyramidalis basi gibbosâ. *Filamenta* patentia.
10. Lycoris. *Tubus* declinatus versus faucem amplior. *Filamenta* cum laciniis pariter in tubum coalescentia. *Stigma* simplex.
8. Griffinia. *Semina* obovata, nitida. *A Lycoride adhuc* accuratiùs distingendum.

§ II. Pancratiformes. *Scapus solidus. Corona staminifera.*

1. Eucrosia. *Tubus* declinatus, anticè abbreviatus. *Limbus* sursum curvatus, compressus. *Corona* declinata, concavo-rutelli-formis, basi cylindricâ erectiore. *Filamenta* inferne dilatata, complanata. *Antheræ* a tertiâ parte pendulæ, polline minuto. *Stigma* dilatatum, complanatum. *Capsula* ovata, trisulca.
2. Stenomesson. *Germen* erectum, ovatum, trisulcum. *Tubus* rectus, mediâ parte angustior, summâ ventricosus. *Filamenta* recta. *Antheræ* incumbentes. *Capsula* ovata, trisulca, trivalvis. *Stigma* dilatatum.
3. Carpodetes. *Germen* erectum, oblongum, trisulcum, medio constrictum. *Tubus* curvatus, infra cylindricus, supra ventricosus. *Filamenta* recta. *Stigma* dilatatum.
4. Lepreriza. *Bulbus* squameus. *Germen* pendulum, ovatum, trisulcum. *Tubus* summâ parte angustior. *Filamenta* sinuatim conniventia. *Stigma* dilatatum.
5. Calostemma. *Germen* uniloculare. *Tubus* cylindricus. *Corona* sæpe temerè fissa. *Antheræ* erectæ, fundo affixæ. *Stigma* simplex attenuatum. *Semina* uno latere complanata.
6. Proiphys. *Germen* dissepimentis imperfectis vix triloculare. *Tubus* cylindricus. *Corona* sæpius sexies fissa, *filamentis* basi alatis. *Antheræ* erectæ, fundo affixæ. *Semina* rotundata, bulbo immaturè protruso. *Calostemmati propinquissimum.*

7. Hymenocallis.

7. Hymenocallis. *Germen* triloculare, trigonum. *Tubus* rectus, angulosè cylindricus. *Filamenta* flaccida, distantia. *Antheræ* longæ, a tertiâ parte pendulæ. *Stigma* rotundatum. *Semina* carnosa, oblonga, viridia.
8. Ismene. *Tubus* curvatus, cylindricus. *Filamenta* brevia, tria in coronam deflexa, tria inferiora inplexè conniventia. *Semina* carnosa, rotunda, viridia.
9. Pancratium. *Filamenta* rigida, erecta, conniventia. *Antheræ* breves, suberectæ. *Stigma* simplex vel trigonum. *Semina* nigra, testacea.
10. Liriope. *Tubus* cylindricus. *Corona* declinata, imâ parte staminifera, summâ filamenta labio eroso comprehendens. *Genitalia* declinata, recurvata. *Antheræ* breves incumbentes. *Genus Narcisso approximatum. Narcissum, Leucoium, Galanthum prætermitto.*

§ III. Hippeastriformes. *Scapus cavus. Tubi faux arcta. Semina testâ nigrâ.*

1. Hippeastrum. *Germen* trigonum, summâ parte latius, mediâ constrictum. *Tubus* infra abbreviatus. *Laciniæ* quaternâ discrepantiâ. *Filamenta* tubo gradatim inserta quaternâ discrepantiâ, declinata, recurvata, fasciculata. *Stigma* trifidum.
2. Sprekelia. *Germen* ut in Hippeastro. *Tubus* subnullus. *Laciniæ* inferiores devexæ, superæ reflexæ. *Filamenta* declinata, recurvata, fasciculata, pariter membranâ connexa et corollæ inserta.
3. Habranthus. *Germen* ut in Hippeastro. *Corolla* declinata, infundibuliformis, sub sole patentior. *Filamenta* pariter ad faucem tubi inserta, declinata, recurvata, fasciculata, quaternâ longitudinis discrepantiâ. *Antheræ* incumbentes. *Stigma* trifidum.
4. Zephyranthes. *Germen* ut in Hippeastro. *Corolla* suberecta, infundibuliformis, sub sole patentior. *Filamenta* ad basin laciniarum inserta, suberecta, distantia, conniventia, alterna longiora. *Antheræ* infra medium affixæ, suberectæ. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* trifidum.
5. Oporanthus. *Germen* ovale, complanatum. *Tubus* et *limbus* infundibuliformes, erecti. *Filamenta* tubo pariter inserta, erecta, conniventia. *Species* lutea *et forsan* exigua, citrina.

6. Sternebergia.

6. Sternebergia. *Flos* radicalis, aphyllus, erectus, staminibus erectis, *antheris* 4-locularibus, *tubo* partim subterraneo. *Capsula* oblonga, trigona, humo extrusa. *Semina* globosa, nigra, funiculo fungoso crasso albo subarillatè immersa. *Species* colchiciflora *Kitaibel; et proculdubio* clusiana. *Genus ad Colchicum accedens.*

7? Clinanthus. *Germen* subrotundum, trisulcum. *Tubus* et *limbus* infundibuliformes.

8? Chlidanthus. *Germen* trigonè ovale. *Tubus* cylindricus. *Filamenta* extra tubum inserta, erecta. *Antheræ* imâ parte affixæ, erectæ.

§ IV. Cyrtanthiformes. *Scapus cavus. Tubi faux ampla. Semina testacea.*

1? Pyrolirion. *Germen* ovale. *Tubus* rectus, infra cylindricus, supra campanulatus. *Limbus* infundibuliformis, reflexus. *Filamenta* erecta. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* trifidum.

2. Vallota. *Tubus* rectus, infra cylindricus, supra infundibuliformis. *Filamenta* conniventia, tubi lateri adhærentia. *Capsula* ovalis.

3. Gastronema. *Germen* ovale. *Tubus* curvatus, infra cylindricus, supra ventricosus. *Filamenta* tubo inserta, tria tortè declinata, tria inferiora recta apice conniventia.

4. Cyrtanthus. *Tubus* et *stylus* incurvati. *Filamenta* superâ regione tubi inserta. *Capsula* ovalis.

5? Urceolaria. *Germen* pendulum, ovatum, trisulcum, triloculare. *Tubus* rectus, infra cylindricus, supra ventricosus.

6? Bravoa. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, pendula. *Filamenta* fundo tubi inserta.

In primâ et secundâ sectione genera gradatim ferè a Crino ad Narcissum transeunt; in tertiâ et quartâ ab Hippeastro, ad Cyrtanthum aut Bravoam. Ixiolirion, *App.* 37. ob caulem ramosum foliigerum non hic bene convenit. *W. H.*

INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifty-Second* Volume are alphabetically arranged.

Pl.	
2570	Aconitum ochroleucum.
2524	Ageratum mexicanum.
2606*	Amaryllidearum synopsis.
2576	Anthyllis Hermanniæ.
2545	Aristolochia labiosa.
2549	Berberis aristata.
2554	Boltonia Asteroides.
2578	Brunsvigia Josephinæ γ.
2562	Cactus truncatus.
2543	Caladium bicolor.
2606	——— seguinum.
2523	Calceolaria rugosa.
2571	Camellia japonica, π.
2577	——— ———, ϱ.
2581	Campanula Lorei.
2553	——— latifolia γ macrantha.
2559	Catasetum tridentatum.
2551	Centaurea sphærocephala.
2556	Chrysanthemum sinense.var.17.
2536	Clerodendrum macrophyllum.
2572	Cotyledon coccinea.
2601	——— coruscans.
2531	Crinum arenarium, β.
2592	——— elegans.
2561	Crotalaria retusa.
2580	Cuphea serpyllifolia.
2529	Cynoglossum nitidum.
2534	Cyrtanthus striatus.
2584	Dendrobium Pierardi.
2575	Dracæna stricta.
2560	Elsholtzia cristata.
2585	Gladiolus debilis.
2539	Gloriosa virescens.
2582	Gnaphalium involucratum.
2540	Goodyera pubescens, β. minor.
2597	Habranthus bifidus.
2579	Hakea florida.
2596	Hallia imbricata.
2533	Hamelia patens.
2526	Heliophila stricta.
2557	Herpestis Monnieria, β. *portulacacea.*
2573	Hippeastrum solandræflorum, β.
2528	Iris longispatha.
2530	Jussieua ovalifolia.
2541	Lavatera hispida.
2600	Lechenaultia formosa.
2565	Ligustrum lucidum.
2525	Limnocharis Plumieri.
2563	Lobelia longiflora.
2590	——— minuta.
2519	——— rhizophyta.
2550	——— Tupa.
2574	Madia viscosa.
2544	Malva abutiloides.
2527	Melodinus monogynus.
2602	Metrosideros viridiflora.
2588	Narcissus Maclaii.
2555	Nicotiana Langsdorffii.
2604	Nolana paradoxa.
2566	Œnothera triloba.
2603	Oplotheca floridana.
2569	Orchis sulphurea.
2605	Origanum Maru.
2535	Paliurus virgatus.
2538	Pancratium zeylanicum.
2587	Pentstemon Digitalis.
2532	Pergularia sanguinolenta.
2552	Petunia nyctaginiflora.
2542	Phlomis lunarifolia, β.
2564	Primula sinensis.
2548	Scutellaria altissima.
2589	Serratula pulchella.
2568	Solanum Balbisii.
2547	——— pyracanthum, β.
2546	Solidago lanceolata.
2598	Stylidium adnatum, β.
2591	Thunbergia alata.
2599	Tigridia Herberti.
2567	Urtica reticulata.
2586	Vaccinium macrocarpon.
2595	Waldsteinia geoides.
2558	Zanthoxylum nitidum.
2594	Zephyranthes carinata.
2537	——— rosea.
2593	——— striata.
2583	——— verecunda

INDEX.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifty-Second* Volume are Alphabetically arranged.

Pl.	
2524	Ageratum, Mexican.
2606*	Amaryllideæ, Synopsis of.
2553	Bell-flower, Large-flowered giant
2581	——— Pollini's.
2549	Berberry, Chitrian.
2545	Birth-wort, Marcgrave's.
2554	Boltonia, Starwort-flowered.
2578	Brunswick-Lily, Tate's variety of Josephine's.
2562	Cactus, Ringent-flowered.
2606	Caladium, Poisonous or Dumb Cane.
2543	——— Two-coloured.
2571	Camellia, Chandler's new.
2577	——— Knight's new Waratah.
2559	Catasetum, Trinidad.
2551	Centaury, Prickly globe-headed.
2535	Christ's-thorn, Nepal.
2556	Chrysanthemum, Expanded light-purple.
2536	Clerodendrum, Broad-leaved.
2585	Cornflag, Weak.
2586	Cranberry, American.
2531	Crinum, Blush-coloured Sand.
2592	——— Elegant.
2561	Crotalaria, Wedge-leaved.
2582	Cudweed, Globe-headed New-Zealand.
2580	Cuphea, Trinidad.
2534	Cyrthanthus, Striated.
2584	Dendrobium, Pierard's.
2575	Dracæna, Upright.
	Dumb Cane, see Caladium.
2560	Elsholtzia, Crested.
2566	Evening-primrose, Dandelion-leaved.
2528	Flag, Long-spathed.
2539	Gloriosa, Greenish-flowered.
2546	Golden-rod, Tarragon-leaved.
2540	Goodyera, small pubescent.
2597	Habranthus, Two-cleft.
2579	Hakea, Many-flowered.
2596	Hallia, Tiled.
2533	Hamelia, Spreading scarlet.
2526	Heliophila, Upright.
2557	Herpestis, Purslane-leaved.
2529	Houndstongue, Smooth, or Navel-wort.
2576	Kidney-vetch, Lavender-leaved
2573	Knight's-Star-lily, Solandra-flowered.
2530	Jussieua, Oval-leaved.
2541	Lavatera, Hairy.
2600	Lechenaultia, Handsome.
2525	Limnocharis, Plumier's.
2563	Lobelia, Long-flowered.
2550	——— Mullein-leaved.
2590	——— Small.
2519	——— Spathula-leaved.
2574	Madia, Clammy.
2544	Mallow, Bahama.
2605	Marjoram, Lavender-scented.
2527	Melodinus, East-Indian.
2588	Narcissus, Macleay's.
2601	Navel-wort, Sparkling.
2572	——— Scarlet.
2567	Nettle, Netted-leaved.
2568	Nightshade, Balbis's.
2547	——— Orange-thorned.
2604	Nolana, Violet-coloured.
2603	Oplotheca, Florida.
2569	Orchis, Pale-yellow.
2538	Pancratium, One-flowered, or Sea-Daffodil.
2587	Pentstemon, Foxglove-like.
2532	Pergularia, Bloody-juiced.
2552	Petunia, Large-flowered.
2542	Phlomis, Russell's Honesty-leaved.
2564	Primrose, Chinese.
2565	Privet, Chinese or Wax-tree.
2589	Saw-wort, Purple-scaled.
2548	Skull-cap, Tall.
	Sea-Daffodil see Pancratium.
2523	Slipper-wort, Sage-leaved.
2598	Stylidium, One-celled.
2591	Thunbergia, Winged-leaved.
2599	Tiger-flower, Herbert's.
2555	Tobacco, Langsdorff's.
2595	Waldsteinia, Avens-like.
	Wax-tree, see Privet.
2570	Wolf's-bane, Pale-yellow.
2558	Zanthoxylum, Shining-leaved.
2594	Zephyranthes, Keel-leaved.
2583	——— Modest.
2537	——— Rose-coloured.
2593	——— Striped.